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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Supreme Court of the United States

NO.....

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Appellant,

versus

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC.,
ET AL.,
Appellees.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

I. The jurisdictional statement required by paragraph 2 of Rule 13 — (a) Reference to the official and unofficial reports of the opinions delivered in the courts below, if any?,

(i) In re: In the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida,

Case No. 20179 — L, Division — D

P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., plaintiff, Filed

vs.

Willis Rupert "Freezy" Wynn, and Florida Athletic Co., Inc., third Avenue, Gainesville, Fla., defendants. 6th., of Dec., 1951

a. Dismissed upon said first ground of said motion filed by said defendants, and the same being for "Privilege of Venue?", on the "10th., of January, 1952, A.D.", and in the fourth judicial circuit.

(ii) In re: said companion cases, in the circuit court, fourth judicial circuit, in and for Clay County, Fla.

Cases No. 154 and No. 155

No. 154, Florida Athletic Co., Inc., and — Filed

No. 155, Willis Rupert Wynn, said plaintiffs, — "8th., of Jan.,"

vs. — 1952.

P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., said defendant.

a. Said jury verdict "NOT GUILTY?" as to either said plaintiffs, and as to said defendant, and in the fourth judicial circuit.

b. Final judgment entered, in chambers, at Jacksonville, Florida, and in a court house, in the fourth judicial circuit.

(iii) In re: Said grievance committee, fourth judicial circuit, for,

"Florida Bar Association", in re; a., P. Guy Crews; and b., Evan T. Evans and Neal D. Evans, Jr., — Filed, 12th., of Feb., 1953.

a. "Pending"

b. "The Grievance Committee does not feel that any action against Evans and Evans is justified."

(iv) In re: In the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida,

Filed, Mar., 10th., 1953.

Case No. 21235 — L, — Division — E,

Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., plaintiff,

vs.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc., a corp., — defendant.

a. Dismissed upon said motion numbered 1, filed by said J. Henson Markham, on the 29th., of May, 1953, A.D., and that same said motion being to strike the 2nd. Amended Complaint, as sham and to enter summary judgement on said merits in favor of defendant.

b. Summary Judgment entered on 19th., of June, 1953, A.D., and in said fourth judicial circuit.

(v) In re: In the said supreme court of the State of Florida,

Case No. 21235 — L, on appeal from the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida. Filed 30th., of Sept., 1953.

a. Dismissed upon said motion of "Osborne, Copp and Markham," as frivilous as to appellants assignment of error No. 10.

b. No argument granted as requested in appellants notice of appeal.

c. Order dismissing appeal entered on Friday, 23rd., of October, 1953.

(vi) In re: In the United States District Court for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville, Division,

Case No. 2669 — Civil Action. Filed
Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., plaintiff, 3rd of Dec.,
vs. 1953.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.,
Et Al, defendants.

a. Dismissed by said decision of the judge of this court affirming those said motions filed by that multitude of defendants, and the same being for said lack of jurisdiction.

b. Decision and final judgment entered on the 28th., of June, 1954.

(vii) In re:	Case no. 2669 civil action, on appeal to,
Filed	The United States Court of Appeals,
1st., of Sept.	for the fifth circuit,
1954.	Case No. 15245.

a. An opinion published in "Chronicle" a weekly publication on or about, Friday, the 11th, of March, 1955.

b. Dismissed by an opinion affirming the decision of the judge of the district court for the southern district of Florida.

c. An opinion was handed down by the United States Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit, affirming the decision of the judge of the district court for the southern district of Florida, for lack of Jurisdiction.

(b) A concise statement of the grounds on which the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States is invoked, showing:

(i) The nature of the proceeding and the statutes pursuant to which it is brought, it as follows;

That on or about the 4th. of December, 1951, A.D., in an office "(consisting of a staff of "persons", and being of Mixed Gender "(an Army)")"; located, in a building, viz, "Lynch", at Jacksonville, in the State of Florida, County of Duval; of "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", appellees; "(a Massachusetts Corp.)"; "Sidney L. Crane", and, "Daniel B. Miles", did Intentionally offer, $2,500.00, to Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., appellant; "(for that which had been previously and Intentionally valued for Money "(by "Daniel B. Miles", illegally trespassing, upon and in, the Home of appellant, with Immoral Intent, while ap-

pellant was Suffering Great Pain and Defenseless)"; by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc."; "(in an attempt to gain a release from appellant)")"; not to prosecute by "LAW", "(the only means within the scope of appellant, being by Civil Action)"; "Florida Athletic Co., Inc.", and, "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", for having Criminally assaulted appellant & Family, and others, in an attack, and, invasion, against and upon the Citizens "(People)" of the State of Florida, "(at about 5 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the 18th. of August, 1951, A.D., at and in, a Community, Viz, Kingsley, a Community completely surrounded by a Military Reservation "(Camp Blanding)" of the "United States")"; with a Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", a "1950" "(Korean Conflict)" Model, that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, and without Notice or Warning, had been Intentionally, Launched and Directed, in an Easterly Direction, within the Public "(Peoples)" Right of Way, and/or, on the Public "(Peoples)" Highway, of State Road No. 16; "(bought with the Consent of Congress, for the transportation of troops and People, to and from that encampment "(Camp Blanding)", and through that Military Reservation of the "United States")"; by "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", under the direction of "Florida Athletic Co., Inc.", "owner" of that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon,

Whereupon, that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", and parts to Destroy evidence of the Damage done thereto; "(having been Intentionally, Designed, Engineered, Manufactured, Constructed, and Assembled, from critically needed "Defense" Materials and Metals, during the then present Defense Emergency "(Korean Conflict)", that was Intentionally obtained through Fraudulent and Misleading Means)"; in an Invasion against and upon the

Citizens "(People)" of the State of Florida, was Intentionally Discharged, and Directed, from a Factory of its Creation, by "Chrysler Sales corp.", and through it was supposedly "Sold" and "Licensed" to "florida athletic co., inc." the latter of which, was Instructed and Shown how to use that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, in an Invasion upon and against the Citizens "(People)" of the State of Florida, by "Chrysler Sales corp.", "Assisted" by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", "Florida Bar Association" and others, and in the State of Florida,

Whereupon, that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", having been Fraudulently, and Misleadingly Represented, sold, and "Licensed", and having been Intentionally Discharged, Launched, and Directed, by "Chrysler Sales corp."; "(a Michigan corp., with offices at— 341 Massachusetts Ave, in the City of Detroit)", had, by its Violent Velocity "(extremely Greater than that Maximum Velocity "(60 M.P.H.)" allowed for a Dangerous Instrumentality "(automobile or motor vehicle)", for which that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", was so Fraudulently Misrepresented to be, and "Licensed" to be, to have bore that 1951 State of Florida License Plate No. 11 W-552 thereon, during the then present Defense Emergency "(Korean Conflict)")"; Overtaken, and without Notice or Warning attacked, and Invaded against and upon, and into the Rear of; "(and to the Right of Center of)"; a "Gasoline" motor vehicle "(Armor)", that did bear, the 1951 State of Florida License Plate No. 2-56278, and a trade name "(nash 600)" thereat and thereon, and while that same "Gasoline" motor vehicle "(Armor)" was, then and there, traveling in an Easterly Direction, away from that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", and in a NO PASSING AREA "(approaching the Point where the

Divided Highway begins)", and while that same "Armor" "("(1947)" model, did not come Equipped with 6 Human Lives)", owned by, and being operated by, appellant, was transporting 6 Human Beings, Citizens "(People (appellant & Family, and others))", in the State of Florida, and a sum of money "("United States currency)", on the person of the appellant, that was then and there, due the "Internal Revenue Department" as "Taxes" on profits earned by appellant in his business,

And whereupon, that same Violent attack, Invasion, and assault, on appellant & Family, and others, by that same Violent Velocity, of that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", against and upon, and into the Rear of, and in the Back of, that same "Armor" owned by appellant, while the same Citizens "(People (appellant & Family, and others))" were therein, did cause that same "Armor" to spin across that same Public "(Peoples)" "WET" Highway, and overturn in the Ditch on the North side of that same Highway, coming to rest on its left "(drivers)" side, with "Gasoline" pouring from its Ruptured storage tank and entering that same "Armor", with the 6 Human Beings trapped within that Inflammable and Explosive "Gasoline motor vehicle", and all of which did add to the Injuries "(Damages)" to the Victims of that Violent Assault, on the Lives of appellant & Family, and others, and from the Rear and in the Back of the Citizens "(People)", and, that that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)" had Followed that same "Armor" across that same Public "(Peoples)" Highway, and had traveled further in that same Easterly Direction than had appellants "Gasoline motor vehicle" that was Knocked out of Control by the Force of that Impact "(Onslaught)", before that same Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)" finally came to a

Stop on that same North side on that same Public "(Peoples)" Highway,

Further, that same Bribe "($2,500.00)" was offered to appellant, to enable, abet and "Assist", "Chrysler Sales corp.", to Intentionally, Launch and Direct a Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)" through "florida athletic co., inc.", and, "Willis Rupert "Freezy" Wynn", to Invade against and upon the Citizens "(People)" of the State of Florida, "Assisted" by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." and "Members", of "Florida Bar Association" and others, for Money if not Otherwise, and in the "United States", and against the "Laws" thereof,

Further, that same "($2,500.00)" offer to appellant, by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", was for that which had been Intentionally Sold, "(through "membership" (through Misleading and Fraudulent Means)")"; "(but was not for Sale by appellant("; without the consent or knowledge of appellant, and that same Sale, being the Bodies and Parts thereof "(Injuries)", of appellant & Family, and that same Sale also being for the damage done to, and the Destruction of, Personal Property, owned by appellant & Family, and that those same Sales, having been Sold by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", to those who had Intentionally purchased "membership" in those same "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", with Intent of "Invading", against and upon, appellant & Family, and others, without Limit as to "Injury" or even "Death" to Human Beings, and without Limit as to Destruction of Personal Property, with a Deadly Weapon "(Guided Missile)", that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, and that those same purchasers of those same Sales and that "membership" was "florida athletic co., inc.", and "Willis Rupert "Freezy" Wynn",

And further, that same attack, Invasion, and assault was executed and effected while "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", was supposedly under the "Influence of Alcohol",

(ii) The date of the opinion sought to be reviewed and the time of its entry, the date the notice of appeal was filed, and the court in which it was filed, is as follows;

On "March 30, 1955", an opinion was handed down, by the United States court of appeals, for the fifth circuit, affirming the decision of the "judge" of the United States district court, for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville Division, for lack of jurisdiction, and entered in this Cause of Action, on "(March 30, 1955)",

On Monday, the 9th. day of May, 1955, A.D., the notice of appeal in this cause of action was filed,

And in the United States court of appeals, for the fifth circuit, by mailing a copy in a duly addressed envelope, with first class air mail postage prepaid, to the office of the clerk of said court, at about 4 o'clock p.m., on the 9th. day of May, 1955, A.D.,

After appellant had, on the 9th. day of May, 1955, A.D., in Room 520, Federal Building, Jacksonville, Florida, in the office of the United States Marshal, personally furnished, two copies, of the notice of appeal, to a "deputy" of said Marshal, for one copy thereof, to be served on, and to be filed by, the clerk of the circuit Court, "fourth judicial circuit," in and for Clay County, Florida, in those "companion cases", no. 154 & no. 155, in said court, and for the other copy thereof, together with the return of service for the one copy thereof, of the United States Marshal, to be filed, with, and, by, the clerk of the United States district court, for the southern district of Florida,

Jacksonville division, in Case No. 2669 J — Civil, in said court,

And after appellant had, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, "fourth judicial circuit", in and for Duval County, Florida, personally furnished, two copies, of the notice of appeal, to, and, for, the "clerk" of said court, to file one copy thereof, in each of those two Causes, Case No. 20179 - L, Division - D, and Case No. 21235 - L, Division - E, in said court, on the 9th. day of May, 1955, A.D.,

Before appellant did furnish, a copy of the notice of appeal, to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, by mailing a copy thereof, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class air mail postage prepaid, immediately after about 4 o'clock p.m., on the 9th. day of May, 1955, A.D.,

(iii) The statutory provisions believed to confer on the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction of the appeal, are as follows;

New Title 18 U.S.C. § 2381; & § 2383; and etc.,

(iv) Cases believed to sustain the jurisdiction.

(1) IN CONGRESS JULY 4th., 1776, A.D.,

The United States of America, Plaintiffs,

v.

The King of Great Britain, Defendant,

Case No. 1,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
(See: OUR COMMUNITY LIFE - Page (581))

(2) IN CONVENTION SEPTEMBER 17th., 1787, A.D.,

The United States, Plaintiffs,

v.

The United States of America, Defendants,

Case No. 2,

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Preamble. - thereto,

(See: OUR COMMUNITY LIFE-Page (585))

(3) IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — 1791, A.D.,

The United States, Plaintiffs,

v.

The United States of America, Defendants,

Case No. 3,

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, ARTICLES; I; II; III; IV; V; VI; VII; VIII; IX; & X,

(See: OUR COMMUNITY LIFE-Page (591))

(4) IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

The United States of America, Plaintiffs,

v.

The United States, Defendants,

Case No. 4,

"The American's Creed",

(See: OUR COMMUNITY LIFE-Page (444))

(5) In the circuit court, fourth judicial circuit of Florida, in and for Duval county, spring term, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one,

"The State of Florida", vs. Charles Bashlor, alias Charles Crawford, alias Charles Thomas.	No. 8739 - C Indictment for Murder in the First Degree.

But in reality the above being - A Banking Corporation (The State of Florida) vs. - The United States (Charles Bashlor, a minor), and that the indictment should have been, a civil action, for breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny, of which appellant has been led to believe, seeing that a minor in illegal possession of a fire-arm (deadly weapon) did intentionally break into and enter the Home of "John E. Stephenson", a head of a banking corp., while said head and Family were away from Home, and upon the sudden and unexpected return of said head and Family, a minor when approached upon by said head and Family, while same minor was in a state of surprise, same minor did direct (not conceal) that deadly weapon at that head, and upon the continued advance of that same head; after being warned; upon that same minor, in a state of surprise and frenzy, did accidentally press the trigger (as one might press an accelerator) that discharged the bullet (the velocity of which was not considered), and that that same bullet having been accidentally discharged and directed, did accidentally strike that same head of a corp., in the front (not Back), whereupon that same corp. head did accidentally die, as might any minor had it been run down from the rear (Back) by an armored car that had been so directed and discharged by that same corp. head, on an errand to pick up

or deliver some of that "United States" currency that that same banking corp. so peculiarly has possession of, and should same occur that same minor with no other friend or guardian to defend him, other than a court appointed "counsel" (not "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.,"), that same banking corp., would probably escape even being sued (the only means of prosecution therefor): seeing that that same minor was not allowed to speak or to testify, in its own defense; which should have been the "case" of the aforementioned "indictment". So a minor was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for "premeditated design to effect the death of one John E. Stephenson"; (And that same "case" was tried while appellant was peculiarly confined in a Psycho Ward); and tried it was before that appointee of a "Governor", "Fuller Warren", an incompetent "member" of a "Florida Bar Association", that appointee being "judge Charles A. Luckie", and that same Certain Cause in the circuit court, in and for Duval county, "Florida", (and the same being Case No. 21235 - L, Division - E, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., plaintiff (appellant), Vs., "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", defendants (appellees)) was peculiarly, before, and, dismissed by, that same appointee "judge Charles A. Luckie", in that same circuit court, in that same State and County, thereafter.

(6) In the United States district court, for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville Division.

"(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs. NO. 9025 J -

HERBERT H. DEWITT, JR., alias Criminal

TED DEWITT; (18 USC 2271,

WILLIAM RICHARD SHEFFIELD; 2272, 2274)

and ERWIN JACK PARKIN

The Grand Jury charges:)"

But in reality was, a "Insurance Corp." (The United States of America), Vs., "Herbert H. Dewitt, Jr." (The United States), defendant; So the peculiar interest and suspicion of some department of the "United States" was aroused; So a "indictment" was signed and filed in a district court of the "United States", without alleging diversity of Citizenship between a "Insurance Corp." and defendant, by an assistant attorney of the "United States", alleging that defendant did destroy (by Fire and Explosion) a thirty-foot cabin cruiser (with a motor or engine); owned by defendant; known as the "Herby III", in an attempt (but not effected) to injure "the person" (not Human Beings); who had misled or bribed an incompetent (defendant) so to do; who had "underwritten" a "policy of insurance" thereon, upon and on the high seas (not Public Highway), within the jurisdiction of an "Insurance Corp." (the jurisdiction being only by Civil Action, not a grand jury indictment, by ARTICLE XIV, in the Amendments to the "CONSTITUTION OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA); in violation of Title 18, "U.S. Code",

So defendant (an incompetent) was "indicted" (not sued), and that "cause" was allowed to go, and so it went, to trial by jury, wherein defendant plead "Guilty?" and was sentenced to imprisonment, for a "cause", the nature of which was neither in the Back or Face to Face, nor by any violent Force or Velocity". (a true version of Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.)

(7) In the United States district court, for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville Division.

"(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs. NO. 8717 J - Criminal

EVAN T. EVANS FILED

MAR. 6, 1953

Jacksonville, Fla.

Edwin R. Williams, clerk

RECEIPT FOR COPY OF INDICTMENT

I hereby acknowledge receipt of copy of the above styled indictment (or information).

DATED: May 6, 1952

(s) EVAN T. EVANS
Attorney for Defendant)"

(Further) "On this 25th day of June, 1952 came the attorney for the government and the defendant appeared in person and by Counsel, Zack Douglas, and the defendant having been furnished with a copy of the Indictment pending against him,

IT IS ADJUDGED that the defendant has been convicted upon his plea of NOLO CONTENDERE of the offenses of filing false and fraudulent Income Tax Returns, in violation of Title 26, U.S.C. Section 145 (b), as charged in Counts 1 and 2 of the Indictment, and the court having asked the defendant whether he has anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced, and no sufficient cause to the contrary being shown or appearing to the Court,

IT IS ADJUDGED that the defendant is guilty as charged and convicted.

IT IS ADJUDGED that the United States of America shall have and recover of and from the defendant the sum of $10,000.00 as a fine imposed herein, for which let execution issue, or until he is otherwise discharged as provided by law.

(s) Bryan Simpson
Bryan Simpson United States District Judge"

(v) The validity of the statutes of the United States that are involved, their text set out verbatim, citing the volume and page where they may be found in the official edition, are as follows;

(1) § 7. Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States defined.

The term "special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States", as used in this title, includes:

(3) Any lands reserved or acquired for the use of the United States, and under the exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction thereof, or any place purchased or otherwise acquired by the United States by consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of a

fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building.

New Title 18 U. S. Code-1950 Revised Edition-Page 100.

(2) § 113. Assaults within maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

Whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, is guilty of an assault shall be punished as follows:

(a) Assault with intent to commit murder or rape, by imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

(b) Assault with intent to commit any felony, except murder or rape, by fine of not more than, $3,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

(c) Assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, and without just cause or excuse, by fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(d) Assault by striking, beating, or wounding, by fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

(e) Simple assault, by fine of not more than $300, or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

New Title 18 U. S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 106.

(3) §333. Mutilation of national bank obligations

Whoever mutilates, cuts, defaces, disfigures, or perforates, or unites or cements together, or does any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any national banking association, or Federal

Reserve bank, or the Federal Reserve System, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued, shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition-Page 122.

(4) § 371. Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud the United States

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

If, however, the offense, the commission of which is the object of the conspiracy, is a misdemeanor only, the punishment for such conspiracy shall not exceed the maximum punishment provided for such misdemeanor.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 123.

(5) § 472. Whoever, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or with like attempt brings into the United States or keeps in possession or conceals any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 130.

(6) §1113. Attempt to commit murder or manslaughter

Except as provided in section 113 of this title, whoever, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of

the United States, attempts to commit murder or manslaughter, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 202.

(7) § 1262. Transportation into state prohibiting sale

Whoever imports, brings, or transports any intoxicating liquor into any State, Territory, District, or Possession in which all sales, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, or mechanical purposes, of intoxicating liquor containing more than 4 per cent of alcohol by volume or 3.2 per centum of alcohol by weight are prohibited, otherwise than in the course of continuous interstate transportation through such State, Territory, District, or Possession or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing,

Shall (1) If such liquor is not accompanied by such permits, or licenses therefore as may be required by the laws of such State, Territory, District, or Possession or (2) if all importation, bringing or transportation of intoxicating liquor into such State, Territory, District, or Possession is prohibited by the laws thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both,

In the enforcement of this section, the definition of intoxicating liquor contained in the law of the respective States, Territories, Districts, or Possessions shall be applied, but only to the extent that sales of such intoxicating liquor (except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal, and mechanical purposes) are prohibited therein,

As amended May 24, 1949, c. 139, § 32, 63 Stat. 94.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 209-210,

a. Driving While Under the Influence of

Intoxicating Liquors or Narcotic Drugs . . . .
If you are habitual user of narcotic drugs or are under the influence of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs it is unlawful for you to drive or be in the actual physical control of any vehicle within this state. And if you are convicted of such violation, it is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both,

Florida DRIVER'S HANDBOOK — Page (15),

b. § 561.43 Manufacturer's or distributor's license in dry counties prohibited; exception made for citrus friuts, citrus fruit products or citrus fruit byproducts, agricultural products and byproducts. — No license except under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of §561.35 shall be issued to a manufacturer or distributor for the operation of a manufacturing or distributing plant or establishment in any county where the sale of intoxicating liquors, section (1) of wines and beers is prohibited; provided, however, that a license may be issued under paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of § 561.35, Florida Statutes, in any such county to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of distilling alcoholic or spirituous liquors from citrus fruits, citrus fruit products or citrus fruit byproducts, agricultural products and byproducts,

History. — §5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (231); § 2, ch. 19301, 1939; am. § 8, ch. 22663, 1945; a.m. §7, ch. 23746, 1947,

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TIONS — OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES AND CIGARETTE TAXES —
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c. § 562.07 Illegal transportation of beverages. — It is unlawful for the beverages herein defined to be transported in quantities of more than twelve bottles except as follows:

(1) By common carriers;

(2) In vehicles of licensees to which said vehicles are attached the license plates herein mentioned;

(3) By individuals who possess such beverages not for resale within the state,

History. — §11, sub- § (c), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (237); § 1, ch. 20830, 1941,

STATE BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA — LAWS — REGULATIONS — ANNOTATIONS — OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES AND CIGARETTE TAXES —
Page 37,

d. § 562.18 Possession of beverage upon which federal tax unpaid. — It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession within this state any beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, on which a federal excise tax is required to be paid, unless such federal excise tax has been paid as to such beverage,

History. — § 4, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (271d),

STATE BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA — LAWS — REGULATIONS — ANNOTA-

TIONS — OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES AND CIGARETTE TAXES —
Page 39,

e. § 562.30 Possession of beverage prima facie evidence; exception. — The possession by any person, except a Licensed manufacturer or distributor, a state bonded Warehouse, or a common carrier, of any beverage which is taxable under the beverage law, or which would be taxable thereunder if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into the State of Florida in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, and upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be prima facie evidence that such beverage has been manufactured, or is being sold, removed or concealed with design to evade payment of such tax,

History. — § 10, sub- § (c), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (271r),

STATE BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA — LAWS — REGULATIONS — ANNOTATIONS — OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES AND CIGARETTE TAXES —
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f. § 562.34 Containers; seizure and forfeiture. — In every such case all the casks, vessels, cases, or other packages whatsoever, containing, or which shall have contained such beverage, may be seized by the director or any supervisor or any sheriff or deputy sheriff, and shall be forfeited as aforesaid.

History. — § 11, sub- § (d), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (271s); am. § 2, ch. 28073, 1953.

STATE BEVERAGE DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA — LAWS — REGULATIONS — ANNOTATIONS — OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES AND CIGARETTE TAXES —
Page 42.

(8) §1341. Frauds and swindles

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Post Office Department, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

As amended May 24, 1949, c. 139 § 34, 63 Stat. 94.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 212-213.

(9) § 1621. Perjury generally

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the

United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, willfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 227.

(10) § 1622. Subornation of perjury

Whoever procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 227.

(11) § 2381. Treason.

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of Treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 275.

(12) § 2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose

and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 275.

(13) § 2383. Rebellion or insurrection

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 275.

(14) § 2421. Transportation generally

Whoever knowingly transports in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia in any Territory or Possession of the United States, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery, or to engage in any other immoral practice; or

Whoever knowingly procures or obtains any ticket or tickets, or any form of transportation or evidence of the right thereto, to be used by any woman or girl in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia or any Territory or Possession of the United States, in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent or purpose

on the part of such person to induce, entice, or compel her to give herself up to the practice of prostitution, or to give herself up to debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whereby any such woman or girl shall be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia or any Territory or Possession of the United States - Shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

As amended May 24, 1949, c. 139 § 47, 63 Stat. 96.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 281-282.

(15) § 2422. Coercion or enticement of female

Whoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any woman or girl to go from one place to another in interstate of foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose on the part of such person that such woman or girl shall engage in the practice of prostitution or debauchery, or any other immoral practice, whether with or without her consent, and thereby knowingly causes such woman or girl to go and be carried or transported as a passenger upon the line or route of any common carrier or carriers in interstate or foreign commerce, or in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 282.

(16) § 2423. Coercion or enticement of minor female

Whoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any woman or girl who has not attained her eighteenth birthday, to go from one place to another by common carrier, in interstate commerce or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or Possession of the United States, with intent that she be induced or coerced to engage in prostitution, debauchery or other immoral practice, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

New Title 18 U.S. Code-1950 Revised Edition- Page 282.

(c) The questions presented by the appeal, expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case, are as follows;

(1) Did the "United States" court of appeals for the fifth circuit, hand down an opinion, in this Cause of Action?

(2) Did the "United States" court of appeals for the fifth circuit, acknowledge appellants argument on the 4th. of March, 1955?

(3) Did defendants offer argument or evidence on the 4th. of March, 1955, before the "United States" court of appeals for the fifth circuit, in this Cause of Action?

(4) Where was argument heard on the 4th. of March 1955, before the "United States" court of appeals for the fifth circuit?

(5) Do any of the associations and/or corporations herein named as defendants, possess, or, subjected to, so as to enable appellant to allege diversity of citizenship, any of the following, qualifications, privileges, or, compulsory cate-

gories, as, do, or, are, the Citizens (People (appellant & Family)) of the United States of America;

1. Birth certificate
2. Social Security No.
3. Selective Service No.
4. Military or Maritime service serial No.
5. Voters Registration Certificate No.
6. State of Florida Drivers License No.
7. Homestead Exemption No.
8. Alien registration No.
9. Penal confinement No.
10. Employee or Department No.
11. Marriage License
12. Marriage Certificate
13. Death certificate
14. Mental Institution Commitment
15. Body Measurements other than offices and "members" (an Army), or otherwise, such as appellant (Waist - 32", Coat - 38, Head - 7) Sizes & No's.
16. Roads and Right of Ways No's.
17. Finger Prints

18. Church Membership

19. Gender

20. Blood Type ? ? ? 20 in all.

(6) Did or does the "Laws" of the "United States", require or allow the Citizens (People (appellant & Family)) of The United States of America, to have a mere surplus in the amount of, $43,399,???.??, (to even file an Income Tax Return, without showing, hundreds of dollars, and Cents) to Defend same Citizens (People (appellant & Family)) on Defense, against a Violent attack, Invasion and assault, by a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), that bore the trade name "Chrysler" thereon, from the Rear and against, into and upon the Back of, the same Citizens of The United States, and while the same Citizens were only surrounded by a Military Reservation (Camp Blanding) of the "United States", as did Defendant, "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", a Corp., on the 31st of December, 1951, to Defend same Corp. (an Army), on Offense, against the same Citizens (People (appellant & Family)), by Bribe or otherwise, and otherwise to Wrest Judgement against appellant & Family?

(7) Did the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the "United States" supply and/or furnish appellant the neccessary volumes of "U.S. Codes" and/or Supreme Court decisions, to file a petition for Writ of Certiorai under Rule 30, in the Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the "United States", adopted April 12, 1954, effective July 1, 1954, before or after the Cause of Action and/or within the statutes of limitations for so doing?

(8) Did or does the Military Forces of the "United

States", attempt to, or, educate its armed forces (men & women) to defend, on offense or defense, The United States of America and the Constitution and Amendments thereof, or the Citizens (People), even corporations and associations herein, against our enemies, with words and phrases, rules, books, printing presses, attorneys, mimeograph machines, and/or typewriters (with Keys), or does those same military forces, supply and/or furnish, books or rules for so doing, with one Finger?

(d) A concise statement of the case containing the facts material to the consideration of the questions presented, are as follows;

a. The rules in "Florida DRIVERS HANDBOOK", published by, "DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA"; the "Laws of Nature" and of "Nature's God"; and the "Constitutions" of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the State of Florida; was and are respectively, the rules; laws; and "Constitutions", that appellant and Family are required to know; have knowledge of; and defend and support; to obtain Justice and Safety for his Family and himself, to be attacked, Invaded upon and damaged, in an Invasion on the State of Florida, and the people herein.

b. No Notice or Warning was given or published, that the public (Peoples) highway or Right of Way, of State road No. 16, would be used as a testing and proving ground, for Launching a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), at or about, 5 o'clock p.m., in any Direction, on or about Saturday, the 18th of August, 1951, A.D., at or near a community, Viz, Kingsley, Florida.

c. Appellant and Family were travelling in an Easterly

direction upon and on a public (Peoples) highway, when attacked, Invaded upon and assaulted, by Force, from the Rear and in the Back, by the Violent Velocity of that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile).

d. "Chrysler Sales Corp.", did Discharge, Launch, and caused to be Launched, and Directed that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), from a Factory of its Creation, to, and for, "florida athletic co., inc.", to direct, a "person", to launch and direct, that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), in an Invasion on the State of Florida and on the people herein.

e. That same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) was neither a Holy or Rightist, instrumentality.

f. That same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) was not a Defense weapon, nor was it used, nor was it intended to be used, as such, although it was constructed from Defense Materials and Metals.

g. The Launcher of that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), did take the law in its hands, by Inflicting, Cruel and Unusual punishment on the people in the State of Florida, for whatever they could be guilty of, to warrant such an Invasion, and that Insurrectionist was led to believe that such punishment was Just, by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.".

h. The Launcher of that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), had reason to believe that a armor travelling upon a public (Peoples) highway would have at least one Human Being in controll of same, and that should same armor be a 5 passenger gasoline motor vehicle, there would be, or could be 6 people therein.

i. The Launcher of that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), should know, or have reason to believe, that a Gasoline motor vehicle, traveling through a County other than its Home County, would also bear "United States" currency, on a person therein, and that being so, a portion thereof, at least, would belong to the "Internal Revenue Department", seeing that the necessities of Human Beings are so Limited.

j. The Launcher of that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), did have reason to believe that there was a community thereat, and that that same community was completely surrounded by a military reservation (Camp Blanding), of the "United States", and that the only ways of access to same community, from any direction, would be, over, under, and through that same military reservation.

k. The Violent Velocity of that Attack and Invasion, against, upon and into the Rear, and in the Back, of that Armor (Gasoline motor vehicle), owned by, and being operated by, appellant, and transporting 6 Human Beings therein, did Force; the Armor into a spin, across that same public (Peoples) highway; the Armor to overturn, in the Ditch on the North side of that same public (Peoples) highway.

l. Gasoline, and Fumes therefrom, did enter the overturned "Gasoline motor vehicle"; that had come to rest on its left (drivers) side; owned by appellant, with the same 6 Human Beings therein.

m. (1) Gasoline as an explosive has (10^{a} times) the explosive power of dynamite.

(2) One gallon of gasoline will make (32^{a}) gallons of

vapors, which is (10^{b}) times as powerful an explosive as dynamite

See: "The Fireman's Textbook", of entrance and promotional examination questions, copyright, "1940", (before the great advance of Petroleum products),

(1) Page 206, Question No. 558; (a), page 314.

(2) Page 192, Question No. 243; (a & b), page 312.

n. The names of the people who assisted the victims to escape from that inflammable and explosive "Gasoline motor vehicle", are unknown to appellant.

o. Even with the Will of God, it was an accident that any of the Victims survived; Ronnie Gardner and/or Robert E. Burkhalter; bruised and emotional damage; Pledger L. Burkhalter, III, lifeless and Gory; Eunice Hazel Burkhalter, Bruised and Shocked; Annie M. Gardner, Lifeless and Gory; than, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.,???.

p. That same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) had traveled Further, in that same Direction, Easterly, than had appellants Armor, with the Weight of the Evidence, 6 Human Beings, and that same (Guided Missile), had Followed appellants Armor across that same public (Peoples) highway, after the Armor was Forced out of Control, by that Violent Velocity of that impact in that Invasion.

q. That same "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", was sitting behind and under the Steering wheel of that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), upon the escape of appellant, from the inflammable and explosive Armor.

r. The Attack, Invasion and Assault, was executed and effected, without Notice or Warning, from the Rear and

in the Back and was Caused, on and within the the public (Peoples) right of way, at about 5 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the 18th. of August, 1951, A.D., in and at a Community, Viz, Kingsley, in a No-Passing Area; approaching the point where the Divided Highway begins, at the N.W. corner of the fence around the encampment area of "Camp Blanding", in the State of Florida, County of Clay, a dry County.

s. "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", did leave the scene of the Invasion, before the arrival thereto, of an "Investigating" officer.

t. "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" supposedly went to the National Guard station, in the encampment area of Camp Blanding, to use a "telephone".

u. "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", before leaving the scene of the Invasion, stated it was going to call "Lex Green".

v. The accomplice that was parked, heading west, on the east side of "Harry's Snack Bar & Tourist Court", and that transported "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" from the scene of the Invasion, is and was unknown to appellant.

w. "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" and its accomplice, did return to that same scene, previous to the arrival, to same scene, of "Lex Green".

x. That ambulance had come from "New Kingsley Beach".

y. Appellant and 2 minor Victims, were present upon the arrival to that scene, of "Lex Green".

z. That supposed "Investigating" officer of the Florida Highway Patrol "(Department of Public Safety)", upon its unusual arrival, to same scene, was Blinded by the presence of "Lex Green", at same scene, seeing that the following material facts were overlooked;

1. The wet road, that was still miraculously wet upon the arrival of that "officer", probably due to Rain.

2. The glass on the road; and absence of mud, probably due to the rain.

3. The two involved instruments.

4. The apparent damage, and the portions thereof damaged.

5. The position of the two instruments, in relation to the road and to each other.

6. The Area (No-Passing).

7. The Community, Viz, Kingsley, Florida.

8. The overlapped Doors on the right side of the Armor (Direct Hit).

9. The collapse of the front seat, of the Armor, to the Back (Direct Hit).

10. The Axle torn loose from the Chassis of the Armor, at the Right Rear (Direct Hit), by the Violence of the Velocity of that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile).

11. The Force of an Impact, sufficient to cause the Armor to overturn.

12. The Drink that "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", said it had Drank.

13. The "Insurance" that "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" said it had.

14. The corporation that "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" said owned that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon.

15. The location of the Direct Hit, to the right of center of the Armor ("1947" model, that bore a trade name "nash 600" thereat and thereon).

16. The allowed Velocity for a dangerous instrumentality (car, automobile, or motor vehicle), never Greater than which would avoid Assaults.

17. The presence of "Lex Green".

18. The time of Day.

19. The Day.

20. The Military Reservation of the "United States".

21. The road sign.

22. The place where "Lex Green" was parked.

23. The land marks.

24. The Home of "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", Gainesville, Florida, County of Alachua, (Dry County).

25. The absence of the remaining Victims, who were transported to a Hospital.

(ia) No one was arrested, or apparently bonded, as a result of that Invasion on appellant and Family.

(ib) No drivers license was revoked because of the Invasion on appellant and Family, that is known to appellant.

(ic) It is impossible for appellant to determine if "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" was or was not under the Influence of Alcohol, as that same "officer" refused to have an alcohol test made on said person.

(id) It is unknown to appellant, if "Q. A. Fillingim" was under the Influence of Alcohol, as appellant only remembers smelling that Gosoline, but that "Q. A. Fillingim" did question, face to face, "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", in the front seat of the Florida Highway Patrol car.

(ie) Appellant is confident that "Q. A. Fillingim" was in some way Influenced.

(if) Appellant and the same 2 minor Victims were present upon the arrival of "Q. A. Fillingim."

(ig) "Insurance" is not a Holy or Rightist instrument to appellant.

(ih) The name "Dowlings Garage"; appears on a copy of a report of "Q. A. Fillingim," as the person who; transported that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) from the scene of that Invasion.

(ii) Appellant left his armor in custody of "S. F. Strickland", in the area of the Invasion.

(ij) No alcohol test was made on either driver or professed driver.

(ik) No measurements were made at the Scene of that Invasion.

(il) Land Marks were pointed out to "Q. A. Fillingim" and to other witnesses, by appellant.

(im) No other evidence was noted by "Q. A. Fillingim" other than witnesses.

(in) Apparently no photographs were made at the scene even though an attorney "(Lex Green)" was called to that scene by "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn".

(io) That Launched (Missile) was not on a Defense Mission.

(ip) A card which was handed to appellant, after appellants escape from that inflammable and explosive armor, stated that "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn" was manager of "florida athletic co., inc".

(iq) Appellant was and still is, a uniformed member, of the civilian defense forces (land & naval), of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (City of Jacksonville, Florida, Fire Department, Private).

(ir) "Q. A. Fillingim" and "R. A. Green", alias "LEX Green", defend, those who have Invaded on the People in the State of Florida, and otherwise, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the Laws thereof.

(is) "Daniel B. Miles", did trespass, upon the privacy of the Home of appellant, on the 20th. of August, 1951, A.D., with immoral intent, to value for money, the bodies of appellant and Family, or parts thereof (injuries), and also to buy Justice from appellant, in violation of Section 4,

Declaration of Rights, in The Constitution of the State of Florida, and Section 22 & 23 thereof, those same sections being affirmed by ARTICLES VII & X, in the Amendments to the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and thereafter that same "Daniel B. Miles" did again and again trespass on that same property of appellant, for those same purposes.

(it) Apparently, "Daniel B. Miles", did conduct illegal proceedings with "Wayne E. Ripley" an attorney, in connection with that same Invasion, seeing that "J. Henson Markham" did have some photographs of appellants Armor, that were intentionally taken previous to any trial proceedings, and by the laws that "Wayne E. Ripley" (then a state senator) attempted to pass through the senate of the State of Florida thereafter.

(iu) The peculiar commitment of appellant to a Psycho Ward, after visiting a "psychiatrist" "Gary E. Turner", who had time to see appellants wife by appointment, but not to "treat" appellant after appellants commitment., after said psychiatrist had been informed as to "Daniel B. Miles" trying to Bribe appellant for "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.".

(iv) "Daniel B. Miles" did trespass upon the place of appellants employment, to illegally inquire about appellants competency, while appellant was being held in that Psycho Ward.

(iw) "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", did offer appellant a Bribe of $2,500.00, for appellant to sell Justice and that which had been valued for money by the trespasses of "Daniel B. Miles".

(ix) Appellant did and does not consent to such immoral

practice, as to accept an offer from them that are not licensed to buy, sell or trade; the bodies of appellant and Family, or parts thereof (Injuries); personal property of appellant and Family.

(iy) IN RE: In the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida. No. 20179 — L, Division — D.
P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., Plaintiff, Filed
v. Dec. 6, 1951
Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn,
and Florida Athletic Co., Inc.,
Defendants.

This suit was brought by P. L. Burkhalter, Jr. (appellant) in proper person, for the amount of $200,000.00 (the life of "Florida Athletic Co., Inc.", by a Dunn and Bradstreet rating, seeing that those two defendants, were equally responsible, and subject to the same punishment), costs and attorney fees, the principal amount having been pledged by plaintiff (appellant) to orphan homes, for the care of children who were "accidentally" orphans, and for plaintiff to receive only that part of attorney fees that was not Taxable by the "Internal Revenue Department",

This suit stated, that due to the wreck, caused by the fault (willful negligence, criminal negligence, or Intent), or carelessness (endangering the lives of others, attempted murder or manslaughter), of defendant, plaintiff and 5 people, were without warning, attacked, Invaded upon, and injured (assaulted) by force, from the Rear,

That due to the undue misery, pain and suffering plus expenses of physicians, hospitals, loss of work, construction (on plaintiffs Home) and business losses, caused by the wreck (Invasion); not injuries (parts of the human body);

plaintiff (appellant) brought suit and requested trial by Jury of Defendant and the issues (seeing that no warrant could be issued, for a corp. nor its ward due to that equal responsibility of both or one defendant),

(1) Plaintiff (appellant) did not bring suit for physical injury (body or part thereof), (2) "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", did, have and maintain, an office at Jacksonville, Florida, County of Duval, on the aforementioned date, (3) as did "Chrysler Sales Corp.", and, (4) a law firm of "Osborne, Copp and Markham" (representatives of (5) "Florida Athletic Co., Inc.", and "Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn", and "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc."), (6) the dismissal of this cause was not in accord with the Constitutions of, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ARTICLE X, in the Amendments thereto), and the State of Florida (Section 4, in the Declaration of Rights thereof), (7) the mails were used in this cause, (8) that was dismissed from fraudulent reasons, (9) without plaintiff being allowed to argue this cause (but was introduced to "Cyril C. Copp", by the "judge" who had granted the time for argument), (10) and so this Cause was dismissed on the 10th. of January, 1952, A.D., in chambers, at Jacksonville, Florida, two days after those filings of those said causes, against the plaintiff in this cause, in the following court,

(iz) In re: In the circuit court, fourth judicial circuit of Florida, in and for Clay County,

Filed Companion Cases

Jan. 8, 1952

No. 154 — "Florida Athletic Co., Inc.", and

No. 155 — "Willis Rupert Wynn", "Plaintiffs",
vs.
P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., — "Defendant".

(1) "complaints" in these "causes", alleged, that P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., travelling in an easterly direction, and, in an Armor, did "cause" that same armor, to Invade against and into, a Deadly Weapon, traveling in that same direction, to and from the rear of that Armor?, (2) said causes were filed two days previous to the dismissal of the previous Cause (iy) against the plaintiff, (3) who was served a summons and copies of "complaints" on the 15th. of January, 1952, A.D., (4) while on duty at the Fire Station, located at 930 Kings Rd., at Jacksonville, Florida, County of Duval, (the same Fire Station being No. 7, of the City of Jacksonville), (5) after plaintiff, P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., had signed a contract with "Evan T. Evans", for the latter to represent P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., (appellant), against those "plaintiffs", that same contract having been signed by "Evan T. Evans" on the 12th. of January, 1952, A.D., (6) "counter-claims" filed by "Evan T. Evans", did not agree with the Complaint filed by P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., in the previous Cause (iy), but "Counter-Claims" did agree with "Complaints" in these "Causes", (7) the date of the filing of "Counter-Claims" is unknown to appellant, (8) The date of the taking of a deposition of "Corine Mosely", clerk of the Daniel Memorial Unit (psycho ward), of the Duval County Medical Center, is unknown to appellant, although, "deposition" of "clerk" was taken on the same day, by and before those same "persons", who took the Deposition of appellant after the taking of that, of "clerk", (9) appellant did submit a scale drawing of the area in which the attack, Invasion, and assault, did occur, in the taking of appellants

Deposition, (10) than at a later date appellant did furnish "plaintiffs", the names of the following witnesses; Annie M. Gardner, Ronnie Gardner, Robert E. Burkhalter, Pledger L. Burkhalter III, Eunice Hazel Burkhalter, and, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.; "Dr. John K. Norwood"; "Dr. Louis J. Larmoyeux"; "Dr. Gary E. Turner"; "Dr. Sullivan G. Bedell"; "St. Vincents Hospital"; "Duval Medical Center, Daniel Memorial Unit (psycho ward)"; "Burnetts Garage"; "Gus Laris"; "Harry Furgeson"; "Harvey Crews"; "Lt. Ralph L. Thomas (U.S.N.)"; "Joseph P. Plumley"; "Juanita Plumley"; "Frances Ellis"; "Helen P. Skoofalos"; "Merrill F. Williams"; "Q. A. Fillingim"; "Charles G. Horne"; "Jacob J. Jones (constable)"; and "R. A. Green", alias "LEX Green"; in answer to "plaintiffs" interrogatories, (11) it is unknown to appellant, if any names were furnished "defendant" by "plaintiffs" in "plaintiffs" answer to interrogatories, (12) "Q. A. Fillingim" was served a subpoena duces tecum, at, and to appear at, Starke, Florida, for taking a deposition of that same "person", and at Starke, Florida, on or about, the 2nd. of April, 1952, A.D., (13) "Q. A. Fillingim" refused to give a deposition on the ? of ??? , 1952, A.D., at Starke, Florida, before "E. F. Fetter (court reporter)", "Raymond Ehrlich", "Arthur T. Boone", and Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., (14) it is also unknown to appellant if any names were furnished "defendant" in "plaintiffs" supplementary answer to interrogatories, except possibly those of "Harry J. Gottberg" and "Frances Gottberg", seeing that on the return trip from Starke, Florida, "Arthur T. Boone" did stop by "Harrys Snack Bar & Tourist Court" to "see" if "Harry J. Gottberg" and "Frances Gottberg" "would give a statement" before "E. F. Fetter (court reporter)", of which those same two "persons" "refused" to do, (15) a deposition of "Helen P. Skoofalos, Jacob J. Jones, and Willis Rupert Wynn" was

taken on or about the 5th. of May, 1952, A.D., at, Vis, Kingsley, Florida (about 600 feet from "Harrys Snack Bar & Tourist Court") at "New Kingsley Beach", before, "William D. Jones (court reporter)", "Raymond Ehrlich", E. F. Gardner, "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", and Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., (16) in the taking of that deposition of "Willis Rupert Wynn", same "person" said it had drank 2 drinks of whiskey previous to that attack, Invasion and Assault, (17) and also stated that it had left the scene of the Invasion on appellant & Family (18) to telephone (from the National Guard Station at Camp Blanding) "Lex Green", and that "Lex Green" was related to "Willis Rupert Wynn", and that it was Raining when that same Invasion was executed and effected, (19) and "Willis Rupert Wynn" also stated that it had put on its brakes previous to that same Invasion, in the taking of "persons" deposition, (20) "Evan T. Evans" was fined by the, United States of America, for filing, false and fradulent, Income Tax Returns, on the 25th. of June, 1952, A.D., although no physical injury was inflicted upon or on any victim or victims, (21) the history of "Evan T. Evans" was that "person" had been intentionally educated to exist and prosper from those parts of the Human Body that even a cannibal would not exist upon (by the sale of same parts of the Human Body at public auction before a "jury" and "tribunal", without the consent of the Human Being) and the physical condition, of, "Evan T. Evans", at the time same "person" signed a "contract" with appellant was such as would not permit said person to represent anyone in any Court Proceeding "(trial)", and such condition had been existing over a year previous to that time said person signed that "contract" with appellant, (22) and that same physical condition of that same "Evan T. Evans" should have been known to, "Florida Bar Association", as well as that same persons history, (23) "Evan T. Evans"

was disbarred from federal Court, for its Criminal acts, and (24) the Mails was used in these "Causes".

(iia) In re; Companion Cases (No. 154 & No. 155) in the circuit court in and for Clay County, Florida.

1. Said causes was filed on the 8th. of January, 1952, A.D., 2. two days before that dismissal, on the 10th. of January, 1952, A.D., of the Cause (No. 20179 — L, Division — D) in the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida, 3. said complaints having been served on appellant on the 15th. of January, 1952, A.D., 4. after that "contract" was signed on the 12th. of January, 1952, A.D., by "Evan T. Evans", to gain the case of P. L. Burkhalter, Jr. (appellant), 5. but before "Evan T. Evans" was served with an Indictment, on or about the 6th. of March, 1952, A.D., by the Federal Grand Jury, in re: Income Tax Evasion, 6. nor did "Evan T. Evans" gain the case of P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., with good intent (seeing as no motion for a rehearing (argument) was filed in the Cause (No. 20179 — L, Division — D) in the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida, 7. "Evan T. Evans" did file "counter-claims" in these "Causes" on or about the 16th. of February, 1952, A.D., 8. "Evan T. Evans" was convicted (fined) on the Indictment from the United States of America, 9. "Evan T. Evans" was disbarred from Federal Court as a result of the Indictment, 10. "Evan T. Evans" was not disbarred by "Florida Bar Association", as a result of the Federal Indictment and Fine, 11. "Evan T. Evans' " health condition was such as would not permit "person" to represent any client in any Court Action, 12. the deposition of P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., was taken on or about the 15th. of March, 1952, A.D., before "Raymond Ehrlich", "Evan T. Evans", Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., and "Sam Rosenfeld (court reporter)", 13.

a deposition of "Corine Mosely" was taken previous to the deposition of P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., on or about the 15th. of March, 1952, A.D., before "Raymond Ehrlich", "Evan T. Evans", Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., and "Sam Rosenfeld", 14. some hospital records concerning the person of Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., from the Duval Medical Center, Daniel Memorial Unit (Psycho Ward) was delivered to "Raymond Ehrlich" in that taking of a deposition of, and by, "Corine Mosely", 15. the receiver of those (Psycho Ward) records concerning the person of Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., knew of the existence of those records, from the trespasses made by "Daniel B. Miles" previously, 16. the map (scale drawing) from the State Road Department of the State of Florida, that was surrendered to "Raymond Ehrlich" in the taking of the Deposition of P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., was not exhibited to "jury" in said trial, 17. P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., (appellant) answered interrogatories to "plaintiffs", on or about the 26th. of March, 1952, A.D., 18. the names of witnesses furnished by P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., (appellant), in answer to "plaintiffs" interrogatories, are as follows: Annie M. Gardner; Ronnie Gardner; Robert E. Burkhalter; Pledger L. Burkhalter, III; Eunice Hazel Burkhalter; Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.; "Burnetts Garage"; "Gus Laris"; "Harry Furgeson"; "Harvey Crews"; "Lt. Ralph L. Thomas"; "Joseph P. Plumley"; "Juanita Plumley"; "Frances Ellis"; "Helen P. Skoofalos"; "Merrill F. Williams"; "Q. A. Fillingim"; "Charles G. Horne"; "Jacob J. Jones"; and (R. A. Green) alias "Lex Green", (A). a deposition of "Willis Rupert Wynn" & "Helen P. Skoofalos", was taken, on or about the 5th. of May, 1952, A.D. 19. "plaintiffs" "answered" interrogatories to P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., on or about the 27th. of March, 1952, A.D., 20. if any names were furnished P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., in "plaintiffs" answer to interrogatories it is unknown to appellant, 21. only

appellant and two minor children were present upon the arrival of "R. A. Green", alias "LEX Green", and then on the arrival of supposed investigating officer of the Florida Highway Patrol "(Department of Public Safety)", 22, "Q. A. Fillingim" was "served" a subpoena duces tecum on or about the 2nd. of April, 1952, A.D., at Starke, Florida, 23. apparently no deposition was taken of "Harry J. Gottberg" & "Frances Gottberg", (A). supplemental answer to interrogatories "was" filed by "plaintiffs" and "furnished" to appellant, on or about the "22nd. of May, 1952, A.D.", 24. a "deposition" of "Q. A. Fillingim", was taken in that office of "Evan T. Evans" & "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", at Jacksonville, Florida, 25. a subpoena duces tecum was "issued" for the taking of a deposition of "Q. A. Fillingim", on or about the 22nd. of August, 1952, A.D., 26. it is unknown to appellant, the witnesses that were served a witness subpoena, to appear at "trial", although only 6, of those persons whose names were furnished to "plaintiffs" were "questioned" or allowed to "testify", 27. a "deposition" of "Dr. Sullivan G. Bedell", was taken on or about the 4th. of September, 1952, A.D., before that "trial" on September the 8th. & 9th, 1952, A.D., (a) it is unknown to appellant where such was taken, (b) or by whom taken, (c) or who was present on the taking of it, (d) but since "Dr. Sullivan G. Bedell", did not testify in "trial", before that "judge", or Face to Face with appellant, appellant has reason to believe that "American Medical Association" has not as yet intervened, 28. the only 7 "persons" who were served or attempted to be served; witness subpoenas; to appear at "trial", whose names were furnished by appellant in answer to interrogatories to "plaintiffs", although many were given, were as follows;

(a) Merrill F. Williams, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.

(b) Joseph P. Plumley, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.

(c) Juanita Plumley, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.

(d) Charles G. Horne, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D., but did not appear at "trial".

(e) Lt. Ralph L. Thomas, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.

(f) Q. A. Fillingim, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.

(g) Helen P. Skoofalos, served on the ? of Sept., 1952, A.D.,

29. apparently the sheriff and/or its deputies did examine the venire to determine the Sex of such "persons", 30, apparently the "jury" were of the "appropriate" Sex to warrant those same "persons" "competent" and "lawful", 31. apparently "counsels" did examine those same "persons" to confirm the Sex of the 6 who served as "jurors" so as to determine same competent, 32. it has been reported to appellant that "J. W. Fullerton", "jury" foreman, is associated with "Fullerton Radio Co.", an agent of "General Electric Corp.", in Green Cove Springs, Florida, and in Clay County, 33. it has been reported to appellant that "G. J. Gustafson", is associated with "Gustafson Motor Company", a "Ford" agency, and "Gustafson's Dairy", in Green Cove Springs, Florida, and in Clay County, (a) that "G. J. Gustafson" is also known as "Pete", (b) that it is a homo sapiens, (c) and that "G. J. Gustafson", has consented to so being selected by opposing counsel and supposed counsel, to serve as a "juror", seeing that it has engaged an opposing counsel for representation in this cause of action now on appeal, and that that same counsel is "T. J. Jennings, Jr." who as-

sisted "J. Henson Markham" in selecting that "jury" in Clay County, 34. "O. F. Hall" is apparently associated with "J. P. Hall", "sheriff" of Clay County, seeing that "O. F. Hall" appeared in that venire summonsed to "try" said "causes", 35. "Q. A. Fillingim" had "forgotten" the pertinent facts in the same way as had "Merrill F. Williams" and "Lt. Ralph L. Thomas", (a) but that "Q. A. Fillingim" was not presented its "Accident" report to help it refresh its memory, (b) that same report was mailed to appellant (c) from Tallahassee, Florida, (b) and that same report was consented to by opposing counsel and supposed counsel, in "complaints" and "counter-claims" filed in this cause, 36. the "persons" who testified were not questioned concerning the pertinent facts in those "causes" or not thoroughly questioned, 37. it is unknown to appellant where or by what means that "J. Henson Markham" obtained "United States Army Health reports" "concerning" appellant and/or a *Photostat Thereof,* 38. Annie M. Gardner, was not a competent witness, 39. Olive Burkhalter was not a competent witness, 40. should appellants earthly father that was *dead and buried* over 3 years previous to that same Invasion, have had anything to do with that Invasion, it was concerning the then "Governor" of the State of Florida, "Fuller Warren" guardian of "Q. A. Fillingim", 41. it is apparent that "J. Henson Markham" obtained pictures of appellants (gasoline motor vehicle) through "Wayne E. Ripley" a attorney that appellant almost engaged to represent same before that court of first instance, 42. the victims were inside of that Armor, not on the outside as those "pictures" previously taken only disclosed, 43. there were 6 victims in appellants Armor when that Invasion was executed and effected, 44. since that "Q. A. Fillingim" could not extend that paper on which was drawn a sketch of the "area", and on which "Q. A. Fillingim" did sketch some

"exhibit", that "jury" could not extend that "exhibit" in but one Direction, 45. it is a Question as to what "witnesses" was questioned about or what same "persons" did testify to, 46. "Willis Rupert Wynn" did testify that it had had 2 drinks of whiskey previously to that Invasion, 47. "Harry J. Gottberg & Frances Gottberg" did testify that they had seen things through a building, and of which "J. Henson Markham" and all other "attorneys" including that "judge", did know was true, and that "Harry J. Gottberg & Frances Gottberg" bore false witness when they did not disclose that they sold BEER and Cabin Space when questioned as to what same "persons" sold (sell) at their establishment, 48. appellant was not defended by Guardian in Said "Trial", 49. Appellant was not allowed to testify in his own defense, nor was his Deposition read in its entirety in "trial", due to those previous Invasions upon and in the Home of appellant by "Daniel B. Miles" while appellant was Defenseless, 50. appellant has the right to expect Safety in small communities as do Banks in Large or small communities, 51. appellant was not allowed to speak in his own defense, 52. that "judge" did charge that that "jury" should consider the education and the interest, of which was not considered, 53. but did deny a charge of "last clear chance", 54. that "verdict" was not a possible or "Competent" verdict, 55. that "verdict" did deny and otherwise Defraud the "United States" of Income Tax, 56. it is apparent that that "jury" was by some means Bribed by that "verdict" that was rendered "NOT GUILTY?" as to "plaintiffs" or "defendant", 57. it is not known to appellant that a motion for a "new trial" was "argued" or that a "new trial" was denied.

(iib) "Florida Bar Association", has consented to the acts of "P. Guy Crews"; "Evan T. Evans"; and "Neal D.

Evans, Jr.", seeing as "association" did not attempt to prosecute "Evan T. Evans" & "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", (i) but did supposedly try "P. Guy Crews"; the latter of which was (after accepting appellants money to appeal those previous "causes"-(iia)) retroactively "suspended" for "acts", in a previous and separate matter, for which said person had previously been suspended and of which that previous suspension had terminated; previous to the acceptance by that "person", of appellants money; and which that latter suspension of that "P. Guy Crews" was in violation of ARTICLE V, or ARTICLE VII, in the Amendments to the CONSTITUTION of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; and otherwise not the responsibility of appellant,

(iic) In re: In the Circuit Court in and for Duval County, Florida:

"Fourth Judicial Circuit" Case No. 21235 - L, Division - E. 2nd. Amended Complaint - Filed - 21st. of May, 1953	Filed March 10th., 1953

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Plaintiff,
vs.
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC.,
Defendants.

This suit was brought by Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr. (appellant), in proper person, for the Principal amount of "$43,399, (155.18)" a mere surplus, held by defendants, as of "Dec. 31, 1951", and that same surplus having been pledged by plaintiff, for the construction of a Hospital, an

Orphans Home, a Home for the Aged, and for the purchase of a Potters Field, all for the care and provision of Victims and Unfortunates of so-called "Accidents", and Costs and Interest, of which plaintiff, would receive only that part of the Interest that was not Taxable by the Internal Revenue Department, seeing that that surplus amount represents the excess Blood of defendants, and that the Interest represents the life, or part thereof, of defendants,

(1) And seeing that that the peculiar surplus is Bribe, the same being returnable (kickback) to said policy holders (members and/or others) of same defendants, seeing that $24,498,???.??, was returned in and for the year 1950, A.D. to or for those "members" as dividends and otherwise Bribe, (a) to connive and/or conspire to commit an illegal act, is to consent thereto, and otherwise Bribe, with false security, (1) an illegal act was committed, Viz, an Invasion, (b) conniving and/or conspiring, with, together with and/or against, is consent thereto and otherwise bribe and/or bribe with influence, (1) any influence that "R. A. Green", alias "LEX Green", had or used against "Q. A. Fillingim" would have been previous to that Invasion, and otherwise "Q. A. Fillingim" was previously Bribed, (2) Apparently "R. A. Green" was reached at its Home in Starke, Florida, and "Q. A. Fillingim" was reached at Starke, Florida, by the testimony of that latter "person", (c) "Daniel B. Miles" could not have had any legal business with appellant, while appellant was suffering great pain, at appellants Home, (d) by the testimony of "Willis Rupert Wynn" in "trial", that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) was repaired previous to "trial", and otherwise Evidence was Destroyed, (1) by what appears on that "accident" report of "Q. A. Fillingim", "Dowlings Garage" transported that Deadly Wea-

pon that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, from that scene of that Invasion, (e) in that "hearing" granted, on a motion by "J. Henson Markham", that same "person" did admit into evidence; the exhibits held by appellant; (1) Defendants exhibit No. 1, (2) Defendants exhibit No. 3, (f) "Evan T. Evans" did not contract and take the case of appellant to help appellant, (1) "Florida Bar Assoc.", has consented to "Evan T. Evans" taking appellants case, and in that condition that "Evan T. Evans" was in, (2) it is unknown to appellant where or by what means "Evan T. Evans" obtained monies, that same "person" was fined for having not declared on its Income Tax Return, although nothing points to its being obtained through Legal means, (3) apparently and by a testimony of "Raymond Ehrlich", said person was in that office of "Evan T. Evans" & "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", for the taking of a "deposition" of "Q. A. Fillingim", although no such deposition was used in that "trial", (g) "Neal D. Evans, Jr." did take over the case of appellant after "Evan T. Evans" was served a copy of an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury, (1) "Neal D. Evans, Jr." did consent to said "complaints" in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the circuit court in and for Clay County, Florida), (a) those "counter-claims" did agree with those "complaints" filed in those "causes" in the circuit court of Clay County, Florida, (h) only 6; of the "persons" whose names were furnished "plaintiffs" in "defendants" answer to interrogatories; of the 20 "witnesses" named by appellant appeared at that "trial" of those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida), (1) no competent evidence was exhibited or presented by "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", in that "trial", nor was appellant allowed to present the competent evidence held by appellant, (2) witnesses were not questioned as to pertinent facts, (3) improper questioning was permitted, (4)

appellant was not allowed to testify or speak in defense of himself, although "J. Henson Markham" was challenged to interrogate appellant by "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", (i) "Daniel B. Miles" and "Sidney L. Crane" were present at and during "trial" of those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida, before "judge" "Claude Ogilvie"), (1) the interest of "Daniel B. Miles" & "Sidney L. Crane" in those "trial" proceedings in that circuit court of Clay County, in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155); was the same as that presence of "Daniel B. Miles" at and in the "trial" proceedings of (Crumpley v. Ginter - Case No. 20574 - L, Division - C, in the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida) before "judge" "Claude Ogilvie", wherein "Chester & Nathan Bedell" "brothers" of "psychiatrist" "Sullivan G. Bedell", assisted "J. Henson Markham" and "Raymond Ehrlich" in representing "Ginter" defendant, before "judge" "Claude Ogilvie"; was the same as those present "Daniel B. Miles" & "Sidney L. Crane" at and in the "trial" proceedings of (Thelma E. Herbert adminstrator for, Myrtle Louise Sargent v. Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc. - (a truck freight hauling corp.) - Case No. 21408 - L, Division A & B, in the Circuit Court in and for Duval County, Florida) wherein "J. Henson Markham" & "Raymond Ehrlich" did represent "Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc.", before "judge" "? ? ?".

(2) it is unknown to appellant should any of "jurors" not be associated in any way with "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", although that "verdict" was favorable to same "Mutual Insurance Companies", and definitely not to appellant, (j) "P. Guy Crews" did not attempt to file an appeal in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida), and neither did "plaintiffs", (1) a "verdict" such as was rendered, could

not possibly occur "Not Guilty?" as to "plaintiffs" and to "defendants", (k) no parts other than those designed by "Chrysler Corp." and sold through "Chrysler Sales Corp." could be used to destroy Evidence of the damage done to that Deadly Weapon that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, and seeing that that Deadly Weapon was a "1950" (Korean Conflict) model, (1) it is unknown to appellant where that Evidence was Destroyed. (2) or who paid for the destroying of Evidence, (3) but appellant knows who has consented to that Evidence being Destroyed (4) and that that damage was deducted although appellant is not at liberty to demand that those who deducted for same, be compelled to present its "Income Tax Return", (5) appellants Armor was not entered or shown in evidence; as appellant had attempted so to do; in that "Trial" of those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida), (a) the junk value of appellants Armor after that Invasion was about "$100.00", (b) appelants Armor was sold for "storage" due to the delays of "trial", and otherwise the Internal Revenue Department was deprived of, and otherwise Defrauded of Income Tax, by appellant deducting for same loss on his 1952 Tax Return, and otherwise appellants Armor, valued for junk for the sum of "$100.00", was stolen by such delays, (1) "Osborne, Copp and Markham" did at least intend to be admitted to a bar, three years before the occurrence of that Invasion, (i) "Osborne, Copp and Markham" has consented to the birth of defendant "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", which only could be brought from a Book by an "attorney", (2) "Osborne, Copp and Markham" has consented to that same Invasion on the State of Florida, by other corporations, (3) the appellant knows of no legitimate category of which those corporations consented to by "Osborne, Copp and Markham" might be

classified under to warrant their "essential & necessary" Invasion on the people, and on the State of Florida, (4) there is a possibility that "Osborne, Copp and Markham" would consent to illegal practices without being Bribed, but doubtful that those same "persons" would exist so elaborately if not Bribed, (5) that firm of "Osborne, Copp and Markham" is undoubtedly a member (although not declared) of Murder or Manslaughter for Profit and otherwise Money, (6) "Osborne, Copp and Markham" do and did consent to "Florida Bar Association", (7) no "attorney" is forced to represent any "person" or thing unless appointed so to do by a competent Court, (m) The interest has not been considered, (1) free enterprise is now a thing of the past if ever, (n) appellant has not, and has not consented to, any sale (suit, or sued) of any part of his body (injury) as have others, (1) appellant is not required to sue for (sell) any part of his body (injury) to obtain Justice, (2) appellant was actively engaged in the production of essential and necessary Defense machines (children of legitimate birth) for his Country without profit or necessary deductions allowed for designing, and advancement of same, seeing that the Internal Revenue Department does not allow deductions for preventatives or Abortions, to prevent same production, and appellant was also a legitimate Licensed retail building material dealer, at the time of that Invasion, (3) the price of Justice must be greater than $22.60 per minute, seeing that that is a price that appellant has paid in an attempt to effect an appeal, (4) appellant does not know of any competent person (Human Being) who would consent to collect for personal injuries (body and parts thereof), without limit as to extent of injury or even Death, and otherwise to enable and abet an Invasion on the State of Florida and on the People herein, and otherwise against the United States and the laws thereof,

(iid) In the Supreme Court of the State of Florida
In re: Case No. 21235 - L, Division - E, on appeal from the Circuit Court of Duval County, Florida.

(1) The Supreme Court of the State of Florida, did dismiss this certain cause, wherein appellant was not allowed the use of that "evidence" (witnesses) used in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155) in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida, nor was appellant allowed the use of those "depositions" or "transcript of proceedings" in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155), and dismissed so it was by those "justices" of the "Supreme Court", without oral argument as requested by appellant in his notice of appeal in this Certain Cause, on that motion filed by "J. Henson Markham", as being frivolous as to the assignment of error No. 10 "(the court erred in not considering that it would be illegal for even a prostitute to sell her own Body)"

(2) It is not legal for a prostitute to sell her own Body, even with the consent and/or knowledge of same person or persons being sold or bought, or even parts thereof.

(iie) In the United States District Court for the southern district of Florida, Case. No. 2669 - J Civil, Jacksonville Division.

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Plaintiff,
Vs.
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC., ET AL,
DEFENDANTS.

Filed
3rd. of Dec.,
1953, A.D.

This suit having been filed by Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., in proper person (appellant) for that Principal amount, a

mere surplus of $43,399, ???.??, and that same surplus having been pledged, by appellant, for the only apparent defense for the people, against Invasions of this Nature, the same being for Construction of a Hospital, an Orphans Home, a Home for the Aged, and for the purchase of a Potter's Field, for the care and providence of victims of, so-called "Accidents" (seeing that that surplus represents the excess and exceedingly amount of Blood; however not transfusible to appellant or any other Red Blooded American; held by "Mutual Insurance Companies" and "members" thereof); and for Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest (seeing that those would represent the Life or Body of "Mutual Insurance Companies"), of which would be taxable by the "Federal Government" (of which Tax the Federal Government could use to Return our Boys and Men from Overseas to Defend and Support the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, their COUNTRY and its PEOPLE against Invasions from within, or the "Federal Government" could use same Tax for Research to Advance the Power & Speed, of more, Powerful & Deadly, Deadly Weapons (Guided Missiles) that bear a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, and others, to Invade upon THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and its Citizens "(Laws)" from within and for appellant to receive only that part of Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest, that would be allowed appellant, after the mere deductions allowed have been deducted, or otherwise what the Internal Revenue Department would allow appellant,

(1) Had the "judge" of this court read the complaint in this Cause of Action, same "judge" should have recognized the pattern and form of this Cause of Action as being of the same pattern and form as one "indictment" filed by an assistant attorney of the "United States" that was allowed

to go to trial by jury "(United States of America vs. Dewitt - Case No. 9025 - J - Criminal, in the United States District Court for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville division)" without alleging diversity of citizenship between a "Insurance" Corp. and defendant, and in which that aforementioned "judge" did not qualify to try.

(2) That "judge" did recognize defendants and/or their attorneys.

(3) That "judge" does consent to those practices of defendants.

(4) That "judge" should have recognized those motions filed by "Neal D. Evans, Jr."; "R. A. Green, alias "LEX Green"; and "Harry J. Gottberg & Frances Gottberg", in this Cause of Action, as being of the same words and meaning in body and form save for and except one word (of) instead of (or).

(5) It is unknown to appellant if "J. Henson Markham" knows the facts in this cause, although same "person" did know how to avoid disclosing same facts, and obligations of "Mutual Insurance Companies" in that "trial" of those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the Circuit Court in and for Clay County, Florida).

(6) No facts were reached with defendant's attorneys, without jury and witnesses or competent evidence being presented.

(7) The only court of jurisdiction in this Cause of Action is possibly the Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(8) That "judge" should be required to support the

Constitutions, of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and, of the State of Florida, and to recognize same.

(9) A "judge" rendered a decision in this Cause of Action.

(10) That stenographic transcript in this cause was typewritten after appellant had filed the Statement of Points in this Cause on appeal to a court of appeals.

(iif)

United States
Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit
No. 15,245
Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.,
Appellant,
vs.
Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies,
Inc., ET AL, Appellees.

(1) A court of appeals did affirm a dismissal of this Cause of Action.

(2) A court of appeals could not have read appellants Statement of Points in this cause.

(3) A court of appeals could have not compared those motions of defendants.

(4) A court of appeals could not have read appellees briefs.

(5) To appellants knowledge only 3 appellees, Viz, "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc."; "Chrysler

Sales Corp."; and, "Q. A. Fillingim", filed briefs, of motions to dismiss the appeal.

(6) A court of appeals could not have read appellants brief.

1-(7) An opinion was handed down by a court of appeals affirming an opinion that had been previously published in a weekly edition of "Chronicle" on about the 11th. of March, 1955, A.D., and that same edition having been distributed, and directed to the public at Jacksonville, Florida, as of that same day, and that same opinion did affirm a decision of a "judge" of a United States district court, for the southern district of Florida, Jacksonville Division, and of which that decision of that "judge" did affirm those motions filed in this Cause of Action by those defendants named herein.

2-(8) A court of appeals could not have acknowledged appellants argument and pleading on the 4th. of March, 1955, A.D.

3-(9) Appellees nor their attorneys offered argument, pleading or evidence on the 4th. of March, 1955, A.D.

4-(10) Appellants argument was heard in the Federal Building at Jacksonville, Florida (within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts), although appellant was further denied the Right to enter evidence in this Cause of Action, on the 4th. of March, 1955, A.D.

5-(11) Appellant, by extensive searches, through public records and books, cannot find, or even hear reports of, any of those, Associations and Corporations, named Defendants or mentioned in in this cause of action, to possess or be subjected to, so as to enable appellant to allege diversity

of "Citizenship", any of the following qualifications, privileges, or compulsory categories;

1. Birth Certificate No.
2. Social Security No.
3. Selective Service No.
4. Military or Maritime Service Serial No.
5. Voters Registration Certificate No.
6. State of Florida Drivers License No.
7. Homestead Exemption No.
8. Alien Registration No.
9. Penal Confinement No.
10. Employee No.
    Department No.
11. Marriage License
12. Marriage Certificate
13. Death Certificate
14. Mental Institutional Commitment
15. Body Measurements other than "members", or otherwise such as appellant (waist 32"; Coat 38; Head 7)
16. Roads or Highways
17. Fingerprints
18. Church Membership
19. Gender
20. Blood Type ???

12. The withholding tax assessed on appellant and wife, does not assist appellant to defend himself or his Family through "legal" procedures, but that tax does assist those same defendants to defend themselves against appellant, on offense or defense.

13. Appellants Wife was forced into slavery "(Work)" "(Labor)" in pursuit of happiness and safety "(Justice)", and of which does add to juvenile delinquency, at a time when a Mother's guidance means more than ever again.

14. Appellant was not given sufficient time as he would require, to make the necessary arrangements and to draw a Will, so as to prevent hardships and hard feelings among his Family caused by delays in settling estates in a lower court, so as to prevent the necessity of possibly hiring an incompetent (attorney) by the survivors if any, should he not survive, such an Invasion and Assault.

15. Appellant can find no (not even hidden) taxes, that those Corporations & Associations; named Defendants herein; might be subjected to, to warrant their use of the Public Highways ahead of the People, or even warrant their use thereof, seeing that the employees of Railroad corporations pay the same taxes as do any of the employees of any of those defendants, yet Railroads are still required to Own, Build, Maintain, and pay taxes on their own Roads.

16. "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." was allowed or required, to maintain a standing army (staff of, attorneys, agents, salesmen, representatives, messengers, servants, employees, protectorates, associates, affiliates, conspirators, incorporates, accomplices, firms, investigators and etc.) armed with books, Deadly Weapons (Guided Missiles), and surplus (and lying in waiting), the expense

of which was an allowed deduction and was deducted from the Federal Income Tax Return of those "Mutual Insurance Companies", without limitations, at a net Cost of about 50% to those same Corporations, after deductions.

17. The net Costs to appellant for so few deductions allowed him are about 80%.

18. That armed army of "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." is necessary to defend on offense and/or defense Corporations and wards thereof by "Law", to enable, adhere to, assist, affirm and abet an Invasion on the State of Florida (People (Appellant and Family)), with a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) which bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, seeing that that same Deadly Weapon and parts to destroy evidence was manufactured, engineered and assembled from Defense Materials and Metals that were obtained through misrepresented, fraudulent, and intentional means, during the then present Defense Emergency (1950-Korean Conflict), and that those same Defense Materials and Metals was or would be needed for the construction, manufacture, and assembly of the ocean liner, United States, to enable same ocean liners guests and passengers the use of 10 bar rooms on its maiden voyage, to break all previous speed records for crossing the Atlantic Ocean for defense (the fence), seeing as that same Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) was supposedly sold to "Florida Athletic Co., Inc." (an incompetent), and that such sale was consented to and engineered by "Chrysler Sales Corp.", and "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", to execute and effect an Invasion on the State of Florida, and on Appellant and Family for Profit if not otherwise defense (the fence) (Wall Street).

19. Those corporations herein named are the "Federal

Government" or Appellant & Family will be defended by the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the LAWS thereof.

20. The existing conditions are definitely similar and comparable to those conditions existing at the time of the signing of the "Declaration of Independence".

21. "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." could not possibly deliver what same corporation sold, for money, of appellant, if same corporation was even licensed to sell such as what belongs to Appellant and Family.

22. That Invasion, assault and etc. was so engineered by those same defendants so as not to supposedly come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

23. The Motto and Constitution of the State of Florida are similar and comparable to the Motto and Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

24. Appellant knows of no constitution that may conform with the Injustices contained in this Cause of Action, therefore it is doubtful that any of those defendants have even read any Constitution.

25. The appellant was not educated to defend any criminal, therefore appellant has had no intent so to do, but has been forced to attempt to defend his Family & himself through Legal procedures, but should he fail, he will have had no other choice.

26. No facts have been reached previous to this appeal.

27. The Constitution of the State of Florida, affirmed by the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA, does not allow appellant to sell (settle) to Invaders (Corps.) who are not licensed to buy, sell or trade the bodies of appellant & Family and otherwise parts thereof (and appellant cannot deduct for same) and/or appellants personal property or otherwise to sell "Justice".

28. Any "person", notary or other who is bonded (not responsible for one-self) is not competent nor can any such "person" take an oath or Pledge their Allegiance to their country, seeing that all bonding companies are themselves incompetent, therefore an incompetent cannot be responsible for a "competent".

29. The cub scout promise is in accord with the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

30. Those corporations and associations named defendants, herein, are not necessary or essential to the defense of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (seeing as those employees of such was and are not exempt from Compulsory Military Service; (save for and except possibly "Chrysler" corps. who also assemble Air Conditioners for the purpose of cooling; Banking Corps. who are peculiarly in possession of "United States" currency; corporation and association members and employees; possibly morgues, for the purpose of preserving the Bodies of victims of Invasions, until the Bodies can possibly be Identified & Claimed by the Survivors if any; and, court rooms in which to try those responsible for such Invasions, should those responsible be tried), as are the Citizens thereof, and as are appellant and Family.

31. Defendants have consented to the dismissal of this cause on those motions of same defendants, by and before, those who, consent to, or, are members of, "Florida Bar

Association" & "American Bar Association", and that same dismissal of this Cause of Action, was in the Federal Building at Jacksonville, Florida, and otherwise, in the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

6-32. The Laws of the United States does not require or allow the Citizens (People) of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to have a mere surplus in the amount of, $43,399,???.??, (or even file an Income Tax Return without showing, hundreds of dollars, and even Cents) to Defend same Citizens (People (appellant and family)), on Defense against an Invasion and assault, from the Rear and in the Back, by a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, in the State of Florida, as did "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." on the 31st. of December, 1951, A.D., to defend on offense, its members who had Executed and Effected an Invasion against and upon the Citizens (People (appellant & Family)) of the State of Florida, and otherwise THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the Laws thereof, from within, with a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon.

7-33. The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States did not supply and/or furnish the appellant the necessary volumes of "U. S. Codes and/or Supreme Court decisions, to file a petition for Writ of Certiorai under Rule 30, in the Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, adopted April 12, 1954, effective July 1, 1954, before or after the Cause of Action and/or within the statutes of limitations for so doing.

8-34. The Military Forces of the United States, did and does not, attempt to, or, educate its armed forces (men &

women) to defend, on offense or defense, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and the Constitution and Amendments thereof, or, its Citizens (People), even those corporations and associations herein, against our enemies, with words and phrases, rules, books, printing presses, attorneys, mimeograph machines, and/or typewriters (with Keys), nor does those same military forces supply and/or furnish, books or rules, for so doing, with one Finger.

35. Appellant was not required by Law to have knowledge of, or know, the Rules of Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any other court, to be a Citizen of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to support and defend the Constitution and the Amendments thereof, to defend his Country and its Citizens (People), his Family and himself, even corporations and associations herein (or even to buy an Armor (Gasoline motor vehicle), although appellant would consent to such requirements, but doubts that those others would), and to receive Justice and protection for his Family and himself, whether competent or not, or to be assaulted on the Public (Peoples) Highways of the State of Florida, in or out of a Community herein, in an Invasion.

36. Appellant does and will agree, to enter in evidence, in this Cause of Action, a typewritten copy, of the stenographic transcript of that "trial" in those "causes" (No. 154 & No. 155, in the circuit court in and for Clay County, Florida), that is held or should be held by, "V. F. Halter", "Official" court reporter, for the United States District Court, in the Federal Building, at Jacksonville, Florida.

37. Appellant does and will agree, for the clerk of, the circuit fourth judicial circuit in and for Clay County, Florida, to certify, and enter in evidence, (all "documents",

"depositions", "photographs" and "exhibits", "photostats", a copy of all "proceedings" from the progress docket, and a copy of page 287, Minute Book 9), in this cause, that was used in "Case No. 154 & No. 155" in the aforementioned court.

38. Appellant does and will agree for "Evan T. Evans" and "Neal D. Evans, Jr.", to enter in evidence, in this cause, evidence intrusted to them by appellant;

(a) Appellants original, U. S. Army Discharge.

(b) A scale drawing of the area and letter from the State of Florida (State Road Dept.), same drawing being a duplicate to that drawing furnished, "Raymond Ehrlich", in the taking of appellants deposition.

(1) Sketch of same area made by appellant.

(c) Department of Public Safety "(Florida Highway Patrol)" "Accident Report", which bore a signature, "Q. A. Fillingim", thereon.

(d) Copy of Complaint in Case No. 20179 - L, Division - D, in the circuit court in and for Duval County, Florida.

(1) Order of dismissal thereof.

(e) Photostat of Check from Police and Firemens Insurance Co.

(f) List of damages, approx. (54)

(g) Card which bears, "(Florida Athletic Co., Inc., 3rd. Ave., Gainesville, Florida, Willis Rupert "FREEZY" Wynn, manager)", that same being printed in Red ink, with

the name's, "Harvey Crews", and "Lt. Ralph L. Thomas", in pencil on the back thereof, and the License No. 11W552.

(h) Business book of appellant.

39. Appellant does and will agree, to enter in evidence, in this Cause of Action, all aerial photographs, photographs, documents, exhibits, photostats of appellants Income Tax Returns, photostats, newspaper articles, drawings, etc., held by appellant.

40. One and/or All, defendants, will meet the challenge of appellant, before competent tribunals of the United States; or, Face to Face (not in the Back or Rear), with any weapon of appellants choice, at any place of appellants choice, and those survivors, if any, will meet the appellant Face to Face, before a competent tribunal and Jury of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

41. There is no excuse in THE HOLY BIBLE, nor in the "Constitution" of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or State of Florida, for anyone or anything to "put a-sunder, what GOD hath joined together", or even attempt so to do, in an Invasion.

42. "IN GOD WE TRUST", see thou to that.

"GOD", not a ministerial alliance,
has Assisted appellant,

"To hear that idle prattle of those
that Hear No Evil,

To see those that See No Evil,

To speak of those that Speak No
Evil"

Appellant is attempting merely to change the way, we (or you and your Family will) DIE.

(Signed).....

(f) A statement of the reasons why the questions presented are so substantial as to require plenary consideration, is as follows;

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing in-

variably the same Object, envinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these People; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

It has refused its Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

It has forbidden its Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till its Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, it has utterly neglected to attend to them.

It has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

It has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

It has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness its invasions on the rights of people.

It has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers,

incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

It has endeavored to prevent the establishment of small business in these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws of Free Enterprise; refusing to pass others to encourage their existence hither, and raising the conditions for new corporations and associations.

It has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing its Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

It has made Judges dependent on its Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

It has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

It has kept among us, in times of "peace", Standing Armies without the Consent of our CONSTITUTION.

It has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our loss; giving its Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with small businesses, and raising the conditions for new corporations and associations:

For imposing Taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Boundaries to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of Constitutional Laws in a neighboring County, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into the State of Florida:

For taking away our Constitution, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

It has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of the Protection of the Federal Government, and wagering war against us.

It has plundered our Highways, ravaged our Borders, burnt our home, and destroyed the lives of our people.

It is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy A Head of a civilized nation.

It has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on our Highways to bear arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

It has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the offspring of our enemies, the merciless Mechanized "Guided Missiles", whose known mode of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A "President", whose character is thus Marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be a ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our "American" brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitable interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Citizens "(People)" of the United States of America, in the State of Florida, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States for the

rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of this State, solemnly Publish and Declare, that this State is, and of Right ought to be a Free and Independent State; that we are Absolved from all Allegiance to "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", and that all political connection between them and a "President", is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT Citizens "(People)", we have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Free Enterprise, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT Citizens may of right do. And for support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT

(h) A copy of opinions delivered upon the rendering of the judgment and decree sought to be reviewed, including, earlier opinions in the same case, and opinions in companion cases, reference to which may be necessary to ascertain the grounds of the judgment and decree, are as follows;

(i) In re: "MIN 105 PAGE 135

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA.

NO. 20179-L DIVISION-D

FILED
JAN. 10, 1952

LEONARD W. THOMAS
Clerk Circuit Court

P. L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
PLAINTIFF,

VS

WILLIS RUPERT "FREEZY" WYNN,
and FLORIDA ATHLETIC CO., INC.,
Third Avenue, Gainesville, Fla.,
DEFENDANTS.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS

This cause came on this day to be heard upon the motion of the defendants to dismiss said cause and it appearing to the Court that the said cause was brought in the County of Duval which is not the residence of either defendant and is not the County in which said alleged cause of action accrued, and said defendants having claimed their respective privileges of being sued in the County in which said cause of action accrued or in the County of the residence of said defendants,

It is thereupon ordered that said motion to dismiss said cause be and the same is hereby granted upon the first ground of said motion and said cause be and the same is hereby dismissed but without prejudice to the plaintiff. Said motion having been granted on the first ground thereof, the second ground of said motion is not passed upon.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Jacksonville, Florida, this 10th day of January, 1952.

Bayard B. Shields
Judge"

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR
CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA
CASE NO. 154

(ii) In re: "Minute Book 9 page 288

COMPANION CASES
FLORIDA ATHLETIC CO., INC.,
a corporation,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

P. L. BURKHALTER, JR.,

Defendant.

FINAL JUDGMENT

Now comes the parties in the above entitled cause by their respective attorneys, Honorable Claude Ogilvie, Judge, presiding, and issue having been joined, comes also a jury of six good and lawful men who were duly empaneled and sworn according to law to try the issues joined; thereupon the evidence was submitted to the jury aforesaid and they, the said jury, having heard the argument of counsel and received the charge of the Court retired to consider their verdict, and now returning into Court upon their oaths rendered the following verdict, in words and figures, to wit:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA CASE NO. 154. FLORIDA ATHLETIC CO., INC., a corporation, Plaintiff, -vs- P. L. BURKHALTER, JR., Defendant. V E R D I C T Green Cove Springs, Florida, September 9, 1952. On the plaintiff's case, we, the Jury, find the defendant not guilty; and, on the defendant's counterclaim, we, the Jury, find the plaintiff not guilty. SO SAY WE ALL. J. W. Fullerton, FORMAN.

It is thereupon considered ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the plaintiff, Florida Athletic Co., Inc., a corporation, take nothing by its suit and that the defendant, P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., go hence without day and have and recover of and from plaintiff his costs in this behalf expended and herein taxed $..... for which let execution issue.

It is further thereupon considered ordered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant and counter-claimant, P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., take nothing by his counterclaim against the plaintiff, Florida Athletic Co., Inc., a corporation, and that said plaintiff, Florida Athletic Co., Inc., a corporation, go hence without day.

DONE AND ORDERED at Jacksonville, Florida, this 19th day of September, A.D., 1952.

/s/ Claude Ogilvie
Judge"

"Minute Book 9 page 289

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR
CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA
CASE NO. 155

WILLIS RUPERT WYNN,
Plaintiff,

-vs-

P. L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Defendant.

FINAL JUDGMENT

Now comes the parties in the above entitled cause by their respective attorneys, Honorable Claude Ogilvie, Judge,

presiding, and issue having been joined; comes also a jury of six good and lawful men who were duly empaneled and sworn according to law to try the issues joined; thereupon the evidence was submitted to the jury aforesaid and they, the said jury, having heard the argument of counsel and received the charge of the Court retired to consider their verdict, and now returning into Court upon their oaths rendered the following verdict, in words and figures, to wit:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR CLAY COUNTY, FLORIDA. CASE NO. 155. WILLIS RUPERT WYNN, Plaintiff, -vs- P. L. BURKHALTER, JR., Defendant. V E R D I C T Green Cove Springs, Florida, September 9th, 1952. On the plaintiff's case, we, the Jury, find the defendant not guilty; and, on the defendant's counterclaim, we, the Jury, find the plaintiff not guilty. SO SAY WE ALL. J. W. Fullerton, FOREMAN.

It is thereupon considered ordered and adjudged by the Court that the plaintiff, Willis Rupert Wynn, take nothing by his suit and that the defendant, P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., go hence without day and have and recover of and from plaintiff his costs in this behalf expended and herein taxed $..... for which let execution issue.

It is further thereupon considered ordered and adjudged by the Court that the defendant and counter-claimant, P. L. Burkhalter, Jr., take nothing by his counterclaim against the plaintiff, Willis Rupert Wynn, and that said plaintiff, Willis Rupert Wynn, go hence without day.

DONE AND ORDERED At Jacksonville, Florida, this 19th day of September, A.D., 1952.

/s/ Claude Ogilvie
Judge"

(iii) In re:

"Grievance Committee, Fourth Judicial Circuit, for, Florida Bar Association

P. L. Burkhalter, Jr.,
Plaintiff,

vs

P. Guy Crews - a.;
Evan T. Evans & Neal D. Evans, Jr. - b.;
Defendants.

a. "Pending" by statement of "John S. Duss, III".

b. "The Grievance Committee does not feel that any action against Evans & Evans is justified" by letter mailed by Frank L. Watson"."

(iv) In re: "Minute Book 109 at Page 309

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA.
NO. 21235 - L DIVISION - D.

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.
PLAINTIFF,

vs

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANIES, INC., a corporation,
DEFENDANTS.

FILED
JUN 19, 1953
LEONARD W. THOMAS
Clerk Circuit Court

SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard pursuant to order of Court at 2:00 o'clock P.M. on June 18, 1953, on

defendant's motion numbered 1, filed May 29, 1953, being motion to strike the second amended complaint of plaintiff as sham and to enter summary judgment on the merits in favor of defendant, and plaintiff was present in proper person and defendant was represented by its attorneys; thereupon the Court heard all the testimony of the witnesses offered and received all the evidence introduced by the parties on said motion, and, upon consideration thereof, the Court finds that there is no evidence to support the essential allegations of plaintiff's second amended complaint and that said complaint is sham. It is therefore

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said motion to strike numbered 1 be and the same is hereby granted, and said second amended complaint be and it is hereby striken with prejudice and summary judgment is hereby entered in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff in this cause; and it is further

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the plaintiff, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., take nothing by his suit and that the defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a corporation, go hence without day and do have and recover of and from the plaintiff, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., its costs in this behalf expended and herein taxed at $.....,
for which let execution issue.

DONE AND ORDERED at Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida this 19th day of June, A.D. 1953.

CHARLES A. LUCKIE
JUDGE"

(v) In re:

"Circuit Court Minute Book III at page 6 thereof, Duval County, Fla.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA
JUNE TERM, A. D. 1953
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1953
(CASE NO. 21235 - L, Division - E,
on appeal. (iv))

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Appellant,

-vs-

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, a corporation,
Appellee.

Upon consideration of the motion of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a corporation, Appellee, to dismiss the appeal in this cause, it is ordered that said motion be and the same is hereby granted and the appeal which was entered in this cause in the Circuit Court of Duval County, Florida, on July 28th, 1953, and recorded in Circuit Court Minute Book III at Page 6 thereof, be and the same is hereby dismissed at the cost of the Appellant.

A True Copy
Test:

GUYTE P. McCORD
Clerk Supreme Court."

(v) "ORDED AND FINAL JUDGMENT.

United States District Court Southern District of Florida,
Jacksonville Division
Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., Plaintiff,
vs.
No. 2669 -J-Civil

Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc., a corporation; Chrysler Sales Corporation; Florida Athletic

Company, Inc., a corporation; Willis Rupert Wynn; Sidney L. Crane; Daniel B. Miles; Dowlings Garage; Harry J. Gottberg; Frances Gottberg; Evan T. Evans; Neal D. Evans, Jr.; H. Plant Osborne; Cyril C. Copp; J. Henson Markham; Raymond Ehrlich; P. Guy Crews; R. A. Green; Q. A. Fillingim; O. F. Hall; G. J. Gustafson; J. W. Fullerton; and Florida Bar Association Grievance Committee, Fourth Judical Circuit of Florida., Defendants.

This cause was heard June 22, 1954, in open Court pursuant to notice to all affected parties from the Court on May 24, 1954, upon motions of the several defendants addressed to the complaint. The Court was attended thereon by the plaintiff, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., in proper person, by several of the defendants in proper person, and by their respective counsel. Stipulations of fact were reached between the parties, as will more fully appear from the stenographic transcript of said hearing, and, also by agreement of all parties present, the Court received in evidence and considered the Transcript of Record in the certain cause lately pending in the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida (No. 21235-L, Division E), and thereafter lately pending in the Supreme Court of Florida, wherein Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., was plaintiff-appellant, and Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a corporation, was defendant-appellee.

Thereupon, the Court makes the following findings:

1. No jurisdiction of this Court by reason of diversity of citizenship is made to appear, since plaintiff is a citizen of Florida, and all defendants are citizens of Florida, save and except the defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a Massachusetts corporation. (Without specifying the State

of its incorporation, Chrysler Sales Corporation is named in the complaint as a defendant, and has filed its motion to dismiss. Diversity may or may not exist as to this defendant. This seems immaterial, as the only allegation of the complaint connecting Chrysler Sales Corporation with plaintiff's asserted cause of action, is the allegation in "Overt Acts", paragraph 1, that the "deadly weapon" driven by the defendant Wynn on August 18, 1951, was "a 1950 Model Gasoline Motor Vehicle which bore the trade name of Chrysler". Unquestionably, this defendant must be dismissed finally and completely).

2. If all defendants save said Liberty Mutual Insurance Company are dismissed, or dropped, so as to leave diversity between the plaintiff and remaining defendant, all issues between plaintiff and this defendant have been settled and disposed of finally, and are res adjudicata, by reason of said Duval County Circuit Court suit, No. 21235-L. This is amply demonstrated by the transcript of that proceeding received in evidence.

3. No controversity here exists under the Constitution and laws of the United States, so as to confer jurisdiction absent diversity. The complaint falls to assert violation of any right secured by the Federal Constitution, other than "Article VI of the Amendments" thereto (Paragraph I of the complaint). The inapplicability of the Sixth Amendment is patent and requires no exception here.

4. If the complaint is viewed as an attempt to charge a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of rights secured under any of the federal civil rights Statutes, it must be dismissed under the inherent and underlying doctrine of

McGuire, et al., vs. Todd, et al., 198 F. 2d 60; Whitting-

Company, Inc., a corporation; Willis Rupert Wynn; Sidney L. Crane; Daniel B. Miles; Dowlings Garage; Harry J. Gottberg; Frances Gottberg; Evan T. Evans; Neal D. Evans, Jr.; H. Plant Osborne; Cyril C. Copp; J. Henson Markham; Raymond Ehrlich; P. Guy Crews; R. A. Green; Q. A. Fillingim; O. F. Hall; G. J. Gustafson; J. W. Fullerton; and Florida Bar Association Grievance Committee, Fourth Judical Circuit of Florida., Defendants.

This cause was heard June 22, 1954, in open Court pursuant to notice to all affected parties from the Court on May 24, 1954, upon motions of the several defendants addressed to the complaint. The Court was attended thereon by the plaintiff, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., in proper person, by several of the defendants in proper person, and by their respective counsel. Stipulations of fact were reached between the parties, as will more fully appear from the stenographic transcript of said hearing, and, also by agreement of all parties present, the Court received in evidence and considered the Transcript of Record in the certain cause lately pending in the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida (No. 21235-L, Division E), and thereafter lately pending in the Supreme Court of Florida, wherein Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., was plaintiff-appellant, and Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a corporation, was defendant-appellee.

Thereupon, the Court makes the following findings:

1. No jurisdiction of this Court by reason of diversity of citizenship is made to appear, since plaintiff is a citizen of Florida, and all defendants are citizens of Florida, save and except the defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a Massachusetts corporation. (Without specifying the State

of its incorporation, Chrysler Sales Corporation is named in the complaint as a defendant, and has filed its motion to dismiss. Diversity may or may not exist as to this defendant. This seems immaterial, as the only allegation of the complaint connecting Chrysler Sales Corporation with plaintiff's asserted cause of action, is the allegation in "Overt Acts", paragraph 1, that the "deadly weapon" driven by the defendant Wynn on August 18, 1951, was "a 1950 Model Gasoline Motor Vehicle which bore the trade name of Chrysler". Unquestionably, this defendant must be dismissed finally and completely).

2. If all defendants save said Liberty Mutual Insurance Company are dismissed, or dropped, so as to leave diversity between the plaintiff and remaining defendant, all issues between plaintiff and this defendant have been settled and disposed of finally, and are res adjudicata, by reason of said Duval County Circuit Court suit, No. 21235-L. This is amply demonstrated by the transcript of that proceeding received in evidence.

3. No controversity here exists under the Constitution and laws of the United States, so as to confer jurisdiction absent diversity. The complaint falls to assert violation of any right secured by the Federal Constitution, other than "Article VI of the Amendments" thereto (Paragraph I of the complaint). The inapplicability of the Sixth Amendment is patent and requires no exception here.

4. If the complaint is viewed as an attempt to charge a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of rights secured under any of the federal civil rights Statutes, it must be dismissed under the inherent and underlying doctrine of

McGuire, et al., vs. Todd, et al., 198 F. 2d 60; Whitting-

ton v. Johnston, et al., 201 F. 2d 810; Yglesias v. Gulfstream Park Racing Ass'n., Inc., 201 F. 2d 817;

Screven County, et. al., v. Brier Creek Hunting & Fishing Club, Inc., 202 F. 2d 369; and Kilgore v. McKethan, et. al., 205 F. 2d 425.

These cases, all recently decided by the Court of Appeals for this Circuit, are a clear guide to disposition of hazy assertions of violations of rights under the Federal Constitution and Statutes. None is in point on the facts here. However, each in authority for the existence in the District Court of jurisdiction, in this situation, to examine a complaint presented to it to determine whether or not its jurisdiction appears, and, if not, to dismiss the action.

5. No other ground of jurisdiction under any Federal Statute is made to appear, or is, in fact, even suggested.

6. The complaint, on its face, is nothing more than a conglomerate mass of frivolous and patently reckless assertions and could, with propriety, have been dismissed by the Court of its own motion. Again, an inspection of the Duval County Circuit Court transcript in evidence demonstrates the lack of factual basis for most of the complaint's allegations. The futility of allowing amendment, and of spending further time developing the facts is apparent.

7. Since the plaintiff brings his action in proper person and demonstrates, by the form of his complaint, by his appearance, and by what he has to say, that he is unlettered and unversed in the law, extreme care has been exercised by the Court to determine, not only whether he has clearly asserted any right within this Court's jurisdiction, but also to determine from the complaint itself, and from the previous State Court proceedings whether any conceivable

ground for federal jurisdiction exists. None has been shown, and none can be found.

8. The complaint, and plaintiff's cause of action, should be dismissed, without leave to amend, and final judgment entered for the several defendants.

Whereupon, it is

Ordered and Adjudged that each of the several motions of the respective defendants herein to dismiss the complaint are severally granted, said complaint is dismissed without leave to amend, and plaintiff's cause of action is dismissed. It is further

Ordered that the plaintiff, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., shall take nothing by his said suit and that each of the several defendants named in the complaint on file herein go hence without day.

Done And Ordered at Jacksonville, Florida, June 28, 1954.

BRYAN SIMPSON,
United States District Judge."

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT

(i) A copy of the decree appealed from;

(vii)

"IN THE
United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 15245

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Appellant,

versus

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC., ET AL.,
Appellees.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.
(March 30, 1955.)

Before HUTCHESON, Chief Judge, TUTTLE, Circuit Judge, and DAWKINS, District Judge.

PER CURIAM: Demanding judgement for $43,399,000 from many defendants, individual and corporate, and the Florida Bar Association Grievance Committee for the Fourth Judical Circuit of Florida, Plaintiff, a citizen of Florida, without legal trainng or competence, filed this suit in propria persona, alleging in support of the invoked jurisdiction neither diversity of citizenship nor the presence of a federal question, and stating in support of his demand no coherent or justiciable claim.

The defendants moving, for more definite statement, to strike, and to dismiss, the whole matter of the suit was set for hearing and taken up in open court, and plaintiff and defendants appeared, plaintiff in person and the defendants in person or by counsel.

A full hearing followed, in the course of which stipulations of fact were reached by agreement of the parties, and the court received in evidence and considered the transcript of record in Cause No. 21235-L division E of the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida, wherein the plaintiff

in this suit was plaintiff and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company was defendant.

At the conclusion of the hearing the district court found and concluded that no jurisdiction by reason of diversity or the presence of a federal question was made to appear, "that the complaint on its face is nothing more than a conglomerate mass of frivolous and patently reckless assertions and could with propriety have been dismissed by the court of its own motion", and dismissed the complaint without leave to amend.

Appealing from the judgment and appearing here in his own behalf by brief and in person, plaintiff, as might be expected on such a record, points to nothing in the record which in any manner supports federal jurisdiction or impeaches the action and judgement of the district court in dismissing the complaint without leave to amend.

The judgment is accordingly AFFIRMED.

A True Copy:
Teste:

.....
Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit."

[Signed] .....
Appellant in proper person

Address .....

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr. guardian in the home of Citizens of The United States of America, as attorney in

proper person of record for Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., appellant herein, depose and say that on the .....day of .....19....., I served copies of the foregoing Notice of Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the several parties thereto, as follows:

1. On, 1. Sidney L. Crane, 2. Daniel B. Miles, 3. H. Plant Osborne, 4. Cyril C. Copp, 5. J. Henson Markham, 6. Raymond Ehrlich, and, 7. Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc., a corp., in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to J. Henson Markham, Esq. its Chief Counsel, at the offices of the Law Firm of Osborne, Copp and Markham, 1625 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville 1, Florida.

8. On, Chrysler Sales Corp., in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to its attorneys of record, as follows:

To Harry T. Gray, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

To Francis P. Conroy, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

To Sam R. Marks, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

1321 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

9. On, Neal D. Evans, Jr., and 10. Evan T. Evans, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective counsel of record, Neal D. Evans, Jr. Esq., at the offices of Evans & Evans, 103 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

11. On, Harry J. Gottberg, & 12. Frances Gottberg, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective attorneys of record, as follows:

To, Harry J. Gottberg, attorney for Harry J. Gottberg,

To, Frances Gottberg, attorney for Frances Gottberg at their Post Office address, P. O. Box 773, Starke, Florida, in proper persons.

13. On, R. A. Green, in a duly addressed enveloped, with first class postage prepaid, to R. A. Green, at same persons Post Office address, P. O. Box 671, Starke, Florida, in proper person.

14. On, Q. A. Fillingim, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to James Whitehurst, Esq., counsel of record for said Q. A. Fillingim, located at, 15, E. Jefferson St., Brooksville, Florida.

15. On, G. J. Gustafson, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to T. J. Jennings, Jr., Esq., counsel of record for said G. J. Gustafson, located at Green Cove Springs, Florida.

16. On, Florida Athletic Co., Inc. & 17. Willis Rupert Wynn, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective attorney of record, Dan H. Stubbs, Esq., at the offices of Stubbs & Hardin, 407 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

18. On, O. F. Hall, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to Thomas J. Rivers, Esq., counsel of record for said O. F. Hall, at that Post Office address,

P. O. Box 211 (Clay County Court House), Green Cove Springs, Florida.

19. On, J. W. Fullerton, in a duly addressed envelope with first class postage prepaid, to Richard C. Gordie Esq., counsel of record for said J. W. Fullerton, at Green Cove Springs, Florida?

20. and On The Grievance Committee of the Florida Bar for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to John S. Duss, III, Esq., counsel of record for said Grievance Committee of the Florida Bar, for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, at the offices of Stockton, Ulmer & Murchison, Esqs., 1215 Barnett National Bank Building Jacksonville 2, Florida.

[Signed] .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at.....

..... this.....day of....., 19.....

.....

Office - Supreme Court,
FILED
JUL 22 1956
HAROLD B. WILLEY, C

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 212.

OCTOBER TERM, 1955.

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Appellant,

vs.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC., *et al., Appellees.*

MOTION TO DISMISS OR TO AFFIRM OF CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, ONE OF THE APPELLEES.

HARRY T. GRAY,
FRANCIS P. CONROY,
SAM R. MARKS,
1321 Florida Title Building,
Jacksonville, Florida,
Attorneys for Chrysler Sales Corporation, One of the Appellees.

MARKS, GRAY, YATES & CONROY,
Of Counsel.

R. I. MENDENHALL, INC., 924 WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY, MO., HARRISON 3030

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 212.

OCTOBER TERM, 1955.

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,
Appellant,

vs.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC., *et al., Appellees.*

MOTION TO DISMISS OR TO AFFIRM OF CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, ONE OF THE APPELLEES.

Chrysler Sales Corporation, one of the Appellees, pursuant to Rule 16 of the Court, respectfully moves the Court to dismiss the appeal of Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., upon the following grounds:

1. The appeal is not within the jurisdiction of the Court because not taken in conformity to a statute or to the rules of the Court and no statute or rule authorizing the appeal is set forth in either the Notice of Appeal or the Jurisdictional Statement filed herein on the 7th day of July, 1955.

2. Said appeal does not present a substantial or any Federal question and no where in the Jurisdictional Statement is any Federal question presented.

3. The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, did not pass on any Federal question and no Federal question was raised in the District Court or in the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit.

4. Chrysler Sales Corporation, one of the Appellees, is only connected with the Appellant's claim and appeal because an automobile involved in an accident was allegedly manufactured by it. The District Court held (printed Jurisdictional Statement pages 84-85):

> "No jurisdiction of this Court by reason of diversity of citizenship is made to appear, since plaintiff is a citizen of Florida, and all defendants are citizens of Florida, save and except the defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a Massachusetts corporation. (Without specifying the State of its incorporation, Chrysler Sales Corporation is named in the complaint as a defendant, and has filed its motion to dismiss. Diversity may or may not exist as to this defendant. This seems immaterial, as the only allegation of the complaint connecting Chrysler Sales Corporation with plaintiff's asserted cause of action, is the allegation in 'Overt Acts,' paragraph 1, that the 'deadly weapon' driven by the defendant Wynn on August 18, 1951, was a '1950 Model Gasoline Motor Vehicle which bore the trade name of Chrysler.' Unquestionably, this defendant must be dismissed finally and completely.")

In the alternative this Appellee moves the Court to affirm the Final Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, rendered on the 30th day of March, 1955, for the following reasons:

1. It is manifest that the questions asserted by Appellant are so unsubstantial as not to need further argu-

ment. The United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, said (Jurisdictional Statement pages 88-89):

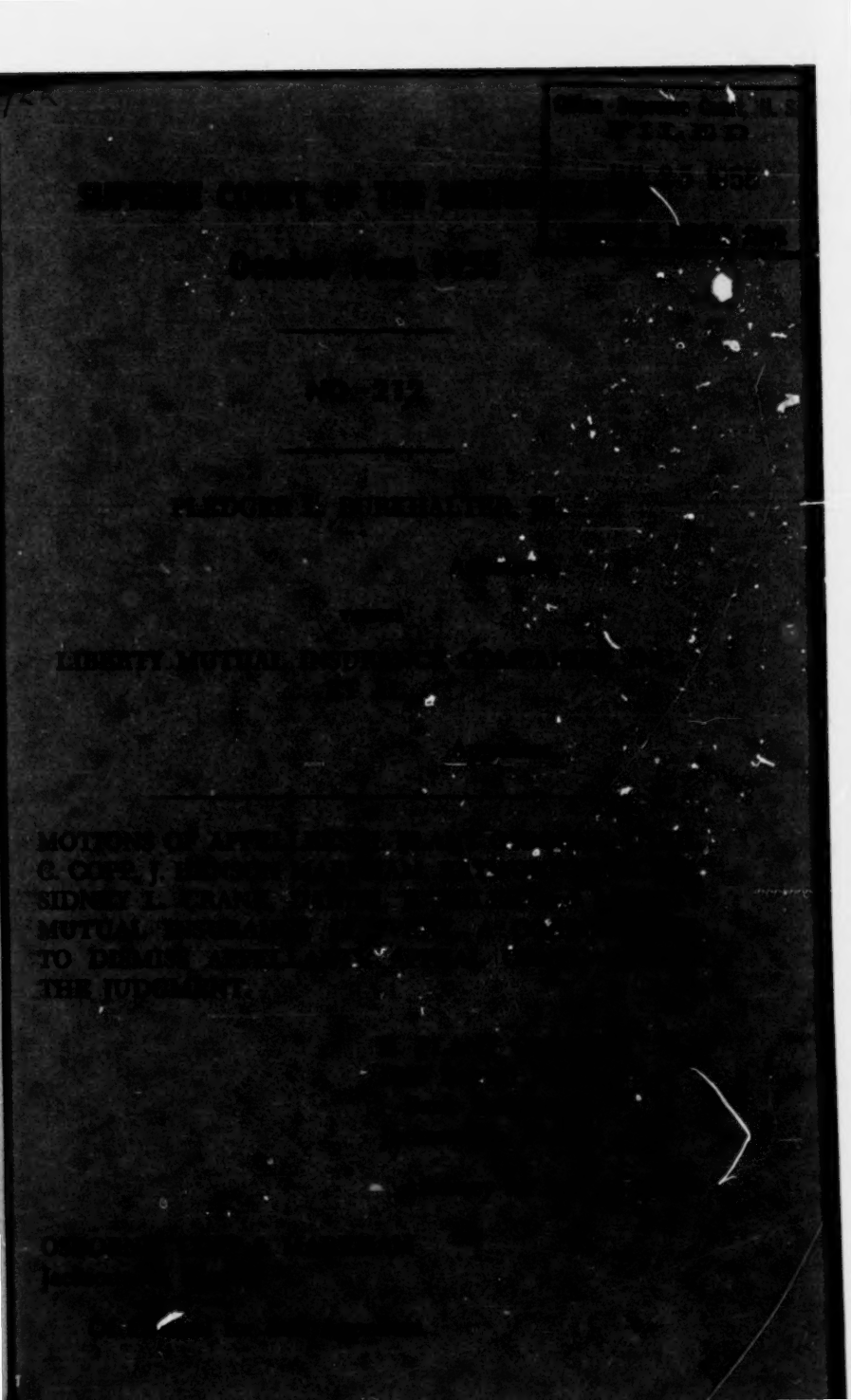
> "At the conclusion of the hearing the district court found and concluded that no jurisdiction by reason of diversity or the presence of a federal question was made to appear, 'that the complaint on its face is nothing more than a conglomerate mass of frivolous and patently reckless assertions and could with propriety have been dismissed by the court of its own motion,' and dismissed the complaint without leave to amend.
>
> "Appealing from the judgment and appearing here in his own behalf by brief and in person, plaintiff, as might be expected on such a record, points to nothing in the record which in any manner supports federal jurisdiction or impeaches the action and judgment of the district court in dismissing the complaint without leave to amend."

2. The Notice of Appeal and the Jurisdictional Statement failed to disclose any question concerning this Appellee, Chrysler Sales Corporation, which merits the consideration of the Court.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY T. GRAY,
FRANCIS P. CONROY,
SAM R. MARKS,
1321 Florida Title Building,
Jacksonville, Florida,
Attorneys for Chrysler Sales Corporation, One of the Appellees.

MARKS, GRAY, YATES & CONROY,
Of Counsel.



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1955

NO. 212

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.,

Appellant,

versus

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC., ET AL.,

Appellees.

MOTIONS OF APPELLEES H. PLANT OSBORNE, CYRIL C. COPP, J. HENSON MARKHAM, RAYMOND EHRLICH, SIDNEY L. CRANE, DANIEL B. MILES, and LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, A CORPORATION, TO DISMISS APPELLANT'S APPEAL OR TO AFFIRM THE JUDGMENT.

Said Appellees respectfully show unto this Court that it is evident from a bare inspection of the record which was before the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, and of Appellant's Notice of Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and so-called Jurisdictional Statement that this appeal involves a conglomerate mass of frivolous, irrelevant, senseless and patently reckless assertions by Ap-

pellant that allege no diversity of citizenship or Federal question and no coherent or justiciable claim. By way of illustration, on Page 57 of the Jurisdictional Statement Appellant makes the impertinent and nonsensical statement:

> "(2) It is not legal for a prostitute to sell her own Body, even with the consent and/or knowledge of same person or persons being sold or bought, or even parts thereof."

and on Page 66:

> "29. The cub scout promise is in accord with the Constitution of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

On Page 70, Appellant says:

> "40. One and/or All, defendants, will meet the challenge of appellant, before competent tribunals of the United States; or, Face to Face (not in the Back or Rear), with any weapon of appellants choice, at any place of appellants choice, and those survivors, if any, will meet the appellant Face to Face, before a competent tribunal and Jury of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
>
> "41. There is no excuse in THE HOLY BIBLE, nor in the 'Constitution' of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or State of Florida, for anyone or anything to 'put a-sunder, what GOD hath joined together', or even attempt so to do, in an Invasion."

and on Page 71, this peculiar statement appears:

> "Appellant is attempting merely to change the way, we (or you and your Family will) DIE."

As a "statment of the reasons why the questions presented are so substantial as to require plenary consideration," Appellant sets forth a take-off on the Declaration of Independence (Page 71 et seq).

Such record reveals that Appellant Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., was named defendant in two suits commenced against him in the Circuit Court of Clay County, Florida, numbered 154 and 155, in the first of which Florida Athletic Company, Inc., was plaintiff and in the other Willis Rupert Wynn was plaintiff. Those suits arose out of an automobile accident which occurred on August 8, 1951, on State Road #16 in Clay County, Florida, between the Nash automobile of Appellant and the Chrysler automobile of Florida Athletic Company, Inc., being driven by Willis Rupert Wynn.

About this time a suit which Appellant Burkhalter had instituted in proper person against Florida Athletic Company, Inc., and Willis Rupert Wynn in the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida, based on the same accident, was dismissed for lack of venue by the order of Circuit Judge Shields dated January 10, 1952, and set out on Page 77 of Appellant's Jurisdictional Statement.

In each of those cases numbered 154 and 155, Appellant Burkhalter was represented by counsel, Evan T. Evans and Neal D. Evans, Jr., and filed his counterclaim against said Florida Athletic Company, Inc., and Willis Rupert Wynn, respectively. The cases were tried together to a jury in the Circuit Court for Clay County, Florida, at Green Cove Springs, Florida, and on September 9, 1952, the jury returned separate verdicts in them finding defendant Burkhalter not guilty on the cases of the plaintiffs respectively and finding the plaintiffs respectively not guilty on the defendant Burkhalter's counterclaims. Thereafter, motion for new trial was filed and argued in each case by counsel for the defendant Burkhalter and each such motion was denied and final judgments in accord with said respective verdicts were

entered in said cases (St. Ct. R. pp 12-14 and 15-17 respectively)*. There was no appeal taken from either of said judgments and those cases numbered 154 and 155 have thereby been adjudicated.

After the time for appeal from said judgments in said cases numbered 154 and 155 had expired, Appellant Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., commenced the action numbered 21235-L in the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida, against Liberty Mutual Insurance Company claiming damages in the amount of $43,399,155.18. The fullest, most specific and detailed complaint filed by plaintiff in such action is the second amended complaint (St. Ct. R. pp 74-89). To such second amended complaint, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company filed two motions (St. Ct. R. pp 91, 92), (1) a motion under Florida Common Law Rule 14 to strike such complaint as a sham and to enter summary judgment on the merits, and (2) a motion to dismiss such complaint. The Circuit Court by order fixed a time to hear and take testimony of witnesses offered by the parties on motion numbered (1) (St. Ct. R. p 94), and thereupon proceeded to receive and hear all the testimony and evidence offered by the parties (St. Ct. R. pp 95-174). A most cursory inspection of such second amended complaint and of such testimony and of the assignments of error of Appellant Burkhalter on his appeal to the Supreme Court of Florida reveals inescapably that the charges alleged against Liberty Mutual Insurance Company by Appellant Burkhalter were wholly without foundation in truth and in fact and at best a figment of Appellant's imagination, and upon consideration thereof summary judgment was entered by the said Circuit Court granting Liberty Mutual Insurance Company's motion numbered (1) and striking with prejudice as sham said second amended complaint and entering judgment in

* This and like references are to the copy of the transcript of record referred to in the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, rendered March 30, 1955, as being in cause No. 21235-L, Division E of the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida, wherein the Appellant Burkhalter was plaintiff and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company was defendant, which transcript had been received in evidence by agreement of the parties at a full hearing before the District Court in this subsequent proceeding.

favor of said Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (St. Ct. R. pp 182-183). That was the judgment Plaintiff Burkhalter appealed to the Supreme Court of Florida and which appeal the Supreme Court of Florida dismissed as frivolous as was admitted for this record (R. p 97)* in the hearing before the District Court (U. S.) in this case which Appellant Burkhalter had thereafter instituted against not only Liberty Mutual but also the individuals with whom the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company allegedly conspired in the State Court case numbered 21235-L (St. Ct. R.) but who were not joined as parties in such case as follows:

1. Chrysler Sales Corporation presumably named a party defendant in this case because the automobile Wynn was driving in the collision aforesaid was a Chrysler;

2. G. J. Gustafson, O. F. Hall, and J. W. Fullerton, three of the six jurors before whom cases numbered 154 and 155 were tried;

3. Q. A. Fillingim, a member of the Florida Highway Patrol, who was called by defendant Burkhalter as a witness in said cases numbered 154 and 155;

4. Harry J. Gottberg and Frances Gottberg, his wife, witnesses called by plaintiffs in said cases numbered 154 and 155;

5. Florida Athletic Company, Inc., and Willis Rupert Wynn, parties plaintiff in said cases numbered 154 and 155, respectively;

6. H. Plant Osborne, Cyril C. Copp, J. Henson Markham, and Raymond Ehrlich, members of the firm of Osborne, Copp & Markham, attorneys for Florida Athletic Company, Inc., and Willis Rupert Wynn in said cases numbered 154 and 155, respectively, and attorneys for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in said case No. 21235-L;

---

* This and like references are to the transcript of record filed in the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit.

7. Daniel B. Miles and Sidney L. Crane, employees of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, which had insurance on the Chrysler automobile Wynn was driving;

8. R. A. Green, former Congressman and attorney at law at Starke, Florida, who was called to the scene of the accident by Willis Rupert Wynn;

9. Evan T. Evans and Neal D. Evans, Jr., attorneys for the defendant Burkhalter in cases numbered 154 and 155; and

10. P. Guy Crews, an attorney presumably consulted at some time by Appellant Burkhalter;

and also against Florida Bar Association Grievance Committee, Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida.

Appellant's complaint (R. p 1) filed in the District Court was not grounded on diversity of citizenship and does not contain any allegations of state of residence and citizenship of the defendants. With the exception of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and possibly Chrysler Sales Corporation, all the defendants are residents and citizens of the State of Florida as is the plaintiff (R. pp 86, 117).

As to Liberty Mutual Insurance Company it was admitted by Appellant Burkhalter on the record at the hearing in this case that the matters and things complained of by Appellant Burkhalter in the instant case are essentially the same as the matters and things he complained of against Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in said case No. 21235-L (St. Ct. R.), and the judgment in that case has adjudicated them in favor of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

The findings of the District Court were (R. pp 117-119):

> "1. No jurisdiction of this Court by reason of diversity of citizenship is made to appear, since plaintiff is a citizen of Florida, and all defendants are citizens of Florida, save and except the defendant, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a Massachusetts corporation. (Without specifying the State of its incorpo-

ration, Chrysler Sales Corporation is named in the complaint as a defendant, and has filed its motion to dismiss. Diversity may or may not exist as to this defendant. This seems immaterial, as the only allegation of the complaint connecting Chrysler Sales Corporation with plaintiff's asserted cause of action, is the allegation in 'Overt Acts,' paragraph 1, that the 'deadly weapon' driven by the defendant Wynn on August 18, 1951, was 'a 1950 Model Gasoline Motor Vehicle which bore the trade name of Chrysler'. Unquestionably, this defendant must be dismissed finally and completely).

"2. If all defendants save said Liberty Mutual Insurance Company are dismissed, or dropped, so as to leave diversity between the plaintiff and remaining defendant, all issues between plaintiff and this defendant have been settled and disposed of finally, and are res adjudicata, by reason of said Duval County Circuit Court suit, No. 21235-L. This is amply demonstrated by the transcript of that proceeding received in evidence.

"3. No controversy here exists under the Constitution and laws of the United States, so as to confer jurisdiction absent diversity. The complaint fails to assert violation of any right secured by the Federal Constitution, other than 'Article VI of the Amendments' thereto (Paragraph I of the complaint). The inapplicability of the Sixth Amendment is patent and requires no exception here.

"4. If the complaint is viewed as an attempt to charge a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of rights secured under any of the federal civil rights Statutes, it must be dismissed under the inherent and underlying doctrine of

McGuire, et al., vs Todd, et al., 198 F.2d 60;
Whitington v. Johnston, et al., 201 F.2d 810;

Yglesias v. Gulfstream Park Racing Ass'n., Inc., 201 F.2d 817; Screven County, et al., v. Brier Creek Hunting & Fishing Club, Inc., 202 F.2d 369; and Kilgore v. McKethan, et al., 205 F.2d 425.

These cases, all recently decided by the Court of Appeals for this Circuit, are a clear guide to disposition of hazy assertions of violations of rights under the Federal Constitution and Statutes. None is in point on the facts here. However, each *in* authority for the existence in the District Court of jurisdiction, in this situation, to examine a complaint presented to it to determine whether or not its jurisdiction appears, and, if not, to dismiss the action.

"5. No other ground of jurisdiction under any Federal Statute is made to appear, or is, in fact, even suggested.

"6. The complaint, on its face, is nothing more than a conglomerate mass of frivolous and patently reckless assertions and could, with propriety, have been dismissed by the Court of its own motion. Again, an inspection of the Duval County Circuit Court transcript in evidence demonstrates the lack of factual basis for most of the complaint's allegations. The futility of allowing amendment, and of spending further time developing the facts is apparent.

"7. Since the plaintiff brings his action in proper person and demonstrates, by the form of his complaint, by his appearance, and by what he has to say, that he is unlettered and unversed in the law, extreme care has been exercised by the Court to determine, not only whether he has clearly asserted any right within this Court's jurisdiction, but also to determine from the complaint itself, and from the previous State Court proceedings whether any conceivable ground for fed-

eral jurisdiction exists. None has been shown, and none can be found.

"8. The complaint, and plaintiff's cause of action, should be dismissed, without leave to amend, and final judgment entered for the several defendants."

Such findings are based upon the motions of the several Appellees (Defendants) addressed to the complaint, the stipulation of fact reached between the parties as contained in the stenographic transcript of the hearing (R. pp 59-115), and also upon the transcript of record in case No. 21235-L brought by Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., against Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in the Circuit Court for Duval County, Florida (St. Ct. R.), which by agreement of all parties present the Court received in evidence and considered.

The order and final judgment of the District Court in favor of Appellees was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit - opinion filed March 30, 1955.

In his Jurisdictional Statement, Appellant sets out in full (Page 83) said order and final judgment of the District Court and (Page 88) said opinion of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, and in addition sets out (Pages 77, 78, 79, 81 and 83) five State Court orders and final judgments, the latest of which is dated October 23, 1953, and all of which have become final, and (Page 81) a ruling of the Grievance Committee, Fourth Judicial Circuit, for Florida Bar Association in a proceeding to which these Appellees were not parties.

WHEREFORE said Appellees respectfully move to dismiss Appellant's appeal on the grounds

(a) that the appeal is not within the jurisdiction of this Court, because not taken in conformity to Statute or to the Rules of this Court, and

(b) that insofar as it is from a State Court it does not present a substantial Federal question; or that the supposed Federal question sought to be reviewed was not timely or properly raised or expressly passed on; or the judgments rest on adequate non-Federal bases,

and in the alternative said Appellees move to affirm the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit (opinion dated March 30, 1955), which affirmed the order and final judgment for Appellees entered by the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Jacksonville Division, under date of June 28, 1954, on the ground that it is manifest that the supposed questions on which the decision of the cause depends are so unsubstantial as not to need further argument.

Respectfully submitted,

H. PLANT OSBORNE
1625 Barnett National Bank Building
Jacksonville, Florida

Attorney for said Appellees

OSBORNE, COPP & MARKHAM
Jacksonville, Florida

Of Counsel

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PETITION FOR REHEARING
OF JUDGMENT

Supreme Court of the United States

NO. 212

October Term, 1955

PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR.

Appellant,

versus

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC.,
ET AL.,

Appellees.

PETITION FOR REHEARING
OF JUDGMENT

Appellant Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., the Protestant and the Citizen of The United States of America, in the above-entitled cause of action, due to that order, entered in this cause of action by this Court on October 10, 1955, affirming that judgment and motion, under Rule 58. of this Court, respectfully show unto this Court that it is evident that a rehearing in this cause of action should be granted on the following grounds;

1. "The LORD (not corporations) is my (appellant's) shepherd; I shall not want.

a. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures (not ditches): he leadeth me beside the still waters (Kingsley Lake)-(appellant does not walk upon, but bathes in, the water).

b. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths righteousness for his name's sake.

c. Yea, though I walk (or ride) through the vall of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou (n corporations) art with me; thy rod (not corporations su plus) and thy staff (not corporations staffs) they comfo me.

d. Thou preparest a table before me in the presen of mine enemies (corporations members and accomplices thou anointest my head with oil (not human Blood); n cup runneth over.

e. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me (n corporations) all the days of my life: and I will dwell the house of the LORD (not corporations) for ever.

PSALMS, XXIII, 1-6,

2. God, not a ministerial alliance, has Assisted appe lant

To hear that idle prattle of those that "Hear No Evil

To see those that "See No Evil",

To speak of those that "Speak No Evil",

3. "Appellant has pledged his allegiance to the Flag the United States of America and to the republic for whi it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with Liber and Justice for all.",

4. The Federal Government owes no protection to, co porations, associations, unions and etc., "persons"; th never, were, expect to be, and never will be, Citizens the United States of America; that never have willful assisted to protect or defend our Country without pro or gain, yet "Federal Government" and "martial law

protects and defends those "persons" whose defense (staff of attorneys), is a deductable expense without limitations, and a peculiar Surplus $$$$$$$$$$; while "national guard" stands idly by and without concern while appellant defends the people (persons) his Country and himself against those "persons" (who are not subjected to withholding Tax for defense) and their standing armies (attorneys and etc.) who have invaded the State of Florida, and seeing that appellant is a natural person (human being) and the Citizen in this cause of action, whose only means of defense is a personal expense, and peculiarly not a "deductable expense",

See: THE FLORIDA TIMES UNION - October 15, 1955 - PAGE 14, (Perfect Circle Corp., v., CIO United "Auto" Workers), & Federal Income Tax Forms,

[Violations of; SECTION X-3 of ARTICLE I; SECTION III-I of ARTICLE III; SECTION IV of ARTICLE IV, of the Federal Constitution; and; ARTICLE XIV-I of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution]

That peculiar interest shown by "Dwight D. Eisenhower" concerning the death of about 200 people; and Extensive Property Destruction; that God saw fit to punish with, wind, rain and floods (hurricane Diane, Aug. 18-19, 1955, in the north-eastern States), while same "president" was unconcerned with the death of about 400 people (natural persons) that were slaughtered with Deadly Weapons upon the Public Highways of the United States of America, over that Labor-Day week-end (Sept. 3-5, 1955) by preventative causes ("automobiles" - Deadly Weapons (Guided-Missiles under concealed Identities)

that extremely exceed the maximum rate of velocity
motor-vehicles),

See: THE FLORIDA TIMES UNION - August
1955, PAGE 1 ("hurricane Diane"), and Septe
ber 7, 1955, PAGE 1, ("Labor Day Deaths
[Violation of; * - Speed Restrictions . . .
Florida DRIVERS HANDBOOK, (a) page
(b) page 15, (e) page 16; *Section 1 of
Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constituti
and; SECTION IV of ARTICLE IV of
Federal Constitution]

6. That the person and/or persons referred to in
Constitutions of the United States of America and in
State of Florida, are the people and Citizens (natu
persons) (human beings) and not corporations, assoc
tions, unions, and etc. ("persons"),

See. The Preamble to the Constitutions of,

1. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

2. The State of Florida,

7. That "Mutual Insurance" ("Liability - Perso
Injury") and a Deadly Weapon (Guided-Missile) t
bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, are not HOLY
Rightist instrumentalities, and are not exempted from
ing used as Deadly Weapons,

8. That the Public Highways of the State of Fla. a
of the United States of America, are not owned by th
corporations and associations named defendants in t
cause of action, and those same "persons" have no auth
ity to grant the use thereof, to any person or "perso
for any instrument,

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to
Federal Constitution.

See: *Preamble to the Fla. Constitution,

> [Violation of; *Section 1. Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution (seeing that a natural person cannot defend himself or property against "persons" with any defense weapon other than "legal procedures"); and; EXODUS, XX, 3]

9. That those corporations and associations existing in the State of Fla., is in, [Violation of; *Section 25. of Article III, of the Fla. Constitution; SECTION IV of ARTICLE IV, and, SECTION X-3 of ARTICLE I, of the Federal Constitution]

10. That appellant has been denied the time, to, present and enter into evidence, evidence that would substantiate the Facts and Circumstances, and to, interrogate defendants and "witnesses" (seeing that no competent answers can be had from the walls of "judges" chambers or Court rooms) concerning the relative facts, in this cause of action,

> [Violation of; *Section 1., *Section 2., *Section 3., *Section 4., *Section 5., *Section 11., & *Section 12., of the Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution; ARTICLE I, ARTICLE V, ARTICLE VI, ARTICLE VII, ARTICLE XIV-1, of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and, SECTION III-1 of ARTICLE III of the Federal Constitution]

11. That any offer of any amount of money to appellant not to prosecute any person or "person" for any overt act would be an offer of bribe, and that that surplus amount, for which this suit is brought, that same surplus being returnable to "members" of "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." if not awarded to victims of In-

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

vasions of this nature, is also Bribe, and that even those "judges" and/or Justices are not barred membership in those "Mutual Insurance" companies inc.,

[Violation of; *Section 3., and *Section 4., of the Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution; ARTICLE VII of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution; and; SECTION III-1 of Article III of the Federal Constitution]

12. That this suit was brought by appellant in proper person, based on the Facts and circumstances involved (not related hearsay as is the case of those corporations and associations "persons"), claiming 57 various damages, for that mere surplus amt. of $43,399,000.00 [Title 18, U.S.C. 472.], and that same surplus having been pledged by appellant, for the only apparent defense for the people; after acts of Invasion of this Nature; the same being for Construction of a Hospital, an Orphans Home, a Home for the Aged, and for the purchase of a Potter's Field, for the Care and Providence of Victims of so-called "Accidents" (seeing that that surplus represents the excess and exceedingly amt. of Blood (however not transfusable to appellant or any other Red Blooded American) held by "Mutual insurance companies" [Title 18, U.S.C.-§472, & §1341] and members thereof [ST. MATTHEW, XXVII, 3-10]; and for Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest (at the rate of just 25c per week, for each and every $5.00 in the amt. of this suit, with Interest added weekly; not about 20c semi-monthly, for each and every $1.00 over that exhorbitant $25.00 per dependant semi-monthly, assessed upon appellant by Withholding Taxes) beginning Monday, the 20th day of August, 1951 A.D., seeing that those Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest would represent that "Life"

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

and "Body" of "Mutual Insurance Companies", of which would be Taxable by the Federal Government (of which the Federal Government could use same Tax to return our Boys and Men from overseas, to Defend and Support, the Constitution of The United States of America, their Country and their People, against Invasions of this Nature, from within; or that "Federal Government" could use same tax for Research to Advance that Power and Speed (velocity), of more, Powerful and Deadly, Deadly Weapons (Guided Missiles)-under concealed identities [see; statute, pertaining to Sales of Fire-Arms under concealed identities (such as 22's, 32's, 38's and etc. sold as B.B. guns, of which even the latter would not be permitted to be discharged within the Public Right of Ways); and NUMBERS, XXXV, 16], that bear a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, and others, to Invade upon the United States of America, and its Citizens ("Laws") from within [Title 18, U.S.C. §2381, & §2383], and for appellant to receive only that part of Costs, Attorney Fees and Interest, that would be allowed appellant, after the mere deductions have been deducted, or otherwise what the Internal Revenue Department would allow appellant (seeing that appellant does not consent to receive any monies (for himself) that are not Taxable (Legal), but in any event appellant would have the Internal Revenue Department, receive its Tax, so as to enable Our Country to Defend its Citizens),

See: Count III, of the Complaint in this Cause of Action, and *(in accord with) Section 2. of the Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution,

(a) It is evident, that whoever purchases "Insurance" ("Liability - Personal Injury") does so with intent (to use,

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

and to have, same) to commit a wrong (or crime) [Title 18, U.S.C.-§113.], as does seller of "Insurance" intends for purchaser to commit same, otherwise such sale would be [Title 18, U.S.C.-§1341.],

(b) It is evident, that whoever sold "Insurance" (a), on a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile—under a concealed identity—"Automobile" ("Chrysler")), consented to the use of same; and, for same to be Discharged, on, or, within, the Public, Highways, or, Right of Ways; to Invade upon and against, and otherwise to attack and assault the Citizens (People) of the United States of America [Title 18, U.S.C.-§2381., & §2383.],

(c) It is evident, that whoever sold "Insurance" (a) (b); on a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon; did consent, to that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), being "sold" by "Chrysler Corp." (an incompetent), to "Florida Athletic Co., Inc." (an incompetent) under a concealed identity "Automobile" [see: statutes; pertaining to legality of sales to, and, by, incompetents; and pertaining to sales of fire-arms, under concealed identity.], and, also consented to the, transportation, or, Invasion, of that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) under a concealed identity ("Automobile"), into the State of Florida [see: statutes pertaining to, transporting, or, shipping, fire-arms, fire-works and slot-machines, into the State of Florida.], and all of which was consented to by "Chrysler Sales Corp.", and others,

(d) It is evident, that whoever sold "Insurance" (a) (b) (c), to "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc.", on that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) "Chrysler", did willfully consent, to being responsible for "W. R. Wynn" (the launcher who discharged that Deadly Weapon), and for "owner" & director "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc.", the latter of which was not

voluntarily responsible for same launcher, and all of which was consented to by "Chrysler Sales Corp.",

[Title 18, U.S.C.- §2381., & 2383.],

(e) It is evident, that "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." was that "person", that sold "Insurance" (a) (b) (c) (d), on that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile), to "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc.," and that "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc.", was a member of "Mut. Ins. Co's., Inc.,"

See: "Motions of Appellees H. Plant Osborne, Cyril C. Copp, J. Henson Markham, Raymond Ehrlich, Sidney L. Crane, Daniel B. Miles, and Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, A Corporation, to dismiss appellants appeal or to affirm the judgment." Page "6" thereof

"7. Daniel B. Miles and Sidney L. Crane, employees of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, which had insurance on the Chrysler automobile Wynn was driving;"

[EXODUS, XXIII, 2],

(f) It is evident, that a "office" (offspring ("person")) of "Lib. Mut. Ins. Co's., Inc." ("person"), a Mass. Corp., was knowingly transported (and shipped), (accompanied by person or persons) in interstate commerce, into the State of Fla., for "office" and person or persons, to engage in that immoral purpose, of selling the bodies and/or parts thereof, of Human Beings (Men & Women) and their Children (if any), to members that would consent to such immoral purpose, seeing that same "office" and person or persons, consent to selling their bodies and/or parts thereof, by selling "Insurance" ("Liability"-"Personal Injury", seeing that such injury is bodily), and with intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel other Human Beings (victims

who have been Attacked, Assaulted and Injured, in Invasions against the Citizens of the United States of America, by such members with Deadly Weapons (Guided Missiles) that bear a trade name "Chrysler" thereon) to consent to such immoral purpose, that of selling the Injuries or Death of Human Beings (that had been sold without the consent or knowledge of same Human Beings in the form of "Insurance") valued, and money offered for such valuing, by, "Lib. Mut. Ins. Co's., Inc.", as had, that "office", and, that person, or, those persons, been intentionally and purposedly induced, enticed or compelled to consent to such immoral purposes, in an attempt to prevent the prosecution of "Mut. Ins. Co's." members and "Insured", seeing that ARTICLE XIX-1. of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution, grants "Woman Suffrage" (equal Citizenship rights for women and men), and ARTICLE XIV-1. of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution, grants "Protection for all Citizens" ("equal protection of the laws"), the following statutes are applied,

[Title 18, U.S.C.- §2421, §2422., & §2423.; and; EXODUS, XXIII, 2]

(g) It is evident, that that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, was intentionally and purposely, engineered, developed, and advanced (seeing that such peculiar deductions for same are allowed by "Federal Internal Revenue Department"), to (with that assistance of "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.") Invade, Attack, Assault and Injure (or Kill), Citizens of the State of Florida and of The United States of America,

[Title 18, U.S.C.- §1113.; and; *Section 22. of the

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution]

(h) It is evident, that anyone or anything that "owned" a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, did so with Intent and Purpose to use same as a Deadly Weapon, to invade upon the Citizens of the United States of America (seeing that the depreciation and operating expense for same would amt. to more than those deductions allowed for a "Citizen" (Human Being).

[Title 18, U.S.C.- §371.; and; ARTICLE XIV-1. of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution]

(i) It is evident, that since the beginning of time, no, event, or, incident, has ever occurred (although many have escaped scrutiny) that was not caused (that somebody or something was not responsible (Guilty) for) (without contributing factors to cause same), therefore that term "Accident" should be deleted from, the Dictionary and Language of, the American People,

[Title 18 U.S.C.- §371.; and; ARTICLE XIV-1. of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution]

(j) It is evident (seeing that appellant and Family (6 Human Beings) was, and without warning, overtaken from the Rear, and Violently Attacked, Assaulted and Injured, in an Invasion and Insurrection on the People (Citizens) (Laws) of the United States of America, [Title 18, U.S.C.- §2381.; and; §2383.], by that Violent Velocity of a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon), therefore, appellants Gasoline motor vehicle, a "1947" "Nash 600" (and used as an Armor, the only apparent means of possibly defending appellant and Family against and from Invasions and Insurrections of this

Nature (in accord with *Section 20. of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Florida)), could not have been operated at a velocity to have caused that Deadly Weapon that was intentionally Discharged, Launched and Directed, from, and into, the Rear of appellants Armor, to Attack, Assault and Injure (or Kill) appellant and Family, in an Act of Invasion and Insurrection, within the United States of America,

[Title 18, U.S.C.-§1113.]

(k) It is evident, that intentionally Discharging, Launching and Directing a Deadly Weapon, into the rear of a (Gasoline) motor vehicle, Armor, that would likely be transporting "United States Currency" on the person operating same motor vehicle, Armor, would be an attempt to mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, (Burn), or perforate a bank bill of the "Federal Reserve System", with intent to render such bank bill unfit to be reissued,

[Title 18, U.S.C.-§333.; and; §371.]

(l) It is evident, that to have intentionally Discharged, Launched and Directed, a Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon, upon the Public Highways, or, within the Public Right of Way, of any Public Road in the United States of America, while intentionally under the influence of alcohol, or, while Intentionally Supposedly (would constitute the same offense as actually being) ("criminally") Under the Influence of Alcohol (Liquor) [*Florida DRIVER'S HANDBOOK, Page (15), Driving While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquors, or Narcotic Drugs. . . .]

Further, since Alachua County, (a Dry County), is the county of residence, of "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc." and "W.R.

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Wynn", no license for, manufacturing or distributing intoxicating liquors (whiskey) could be issued to same "persons" [*Fla. Laws-Reg's.-Ann's.-of Alcohol Bev. Taxes & Cigar's. Taxes-§561.43],

Further, since no license was attached, or issued, to that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) "owned" by "Fla. Ath. Co., Inc." for the transportation of Alcoholic Beverages (Whiskey) [*Fla.-Laws-Reg's.-Ann's.-of Alcohol Bev. Taxes & Cigar's. Taxes-§562.07],

Further, since no container of Alcohol ("Whiskey") on which the Federal Excise tax was paid, has been presented or entered into evidence, and that the container of such Alcohol is immaterial (whether concealed or not is irrelevant) and when admitted or declared (discovered) [*Fla.-Laws-Reg's.-Ann's.-of Alcohol Bev. Taxes & Cigar's. Taxes-§562.18],

Further, since container was concealed, but the Alcohol was disclosed (discovered) and declared to be in the possession of "W. R. Wynn", and that no evidence of any Federal Excise Tax, nor any Tax whatever, ever having been paid on same Alcohol, and no such evidence has been presented or entered into evidence in this cause of action [*Fla.-Laws-Reg's.-Ann's.-of Alcohol Bev. Taxes & Cigar's. Taxes- §562.30],

Further, since no container was entered into evidence, but that the place of concealment of such container was disclosed, and the identity of such person in whose possession such container was in was also disclosed, yet no arrest was made, nor any investigation by "Federal Authorities" known to appellant was made, although the disclosures were made in the presence of "patrolman" of the Florida High-

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

way Patrol [*Fla.-Laws-Reg's.-Ann's.-of Alcohol Bev. Taxes & Cigar's. Taxes- §562.34],

In view of the preceding Ground (1), the following statute is applied [Title 18, U.S.C.- §1262.],

(m) It is evident, that "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." consented to the violations of the preceding grounds (12., a-1) by that offer of $2,500.00; made by "Sidney L. Crane and Daniel B. Miles", in an attempt to gain a release from appellant; to and for appellant, not to prosecute by "law" (the only means within the scope of appellant, being by "civil-action" (seeing that a Corp. ("person") was involved (in accord with, *Section 1. of the Declaration or Rights of the Florida Constitution), although that standing army (staff of attorneys, representatives, investigators and adjusters etc.) [SECTION X-3. of ARTICLE I of the Federal Constitution], of "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc.", had had sufficient time to investigate the event and circumstances, previous to such offer of Bribe on or about the 4th of December, 1951, A.D. [Title 18, U.S.C.- §2381.; §2383.; and §2382.; *Section 4. of the Declaration of Rights of the Fla. Constitution; and; EXODUS, XXIII, 8],

(n) It is evident, that "Chrysler Sales Corp." without regard for Human Life and Safety, did cause to be, and otherwise did, Discharge, Launch and Direct, that Deadly Weapon (Guided Missile) that bore a trade name "Chrysler" thereon (a "1950" - Korean Conflict-Model), from a "factory" of its Creation, to and for, "fla. ath. co., inc." to direct "W. R. Wynn", to discharge, launch and direct that same Deadly Weapon (under a concealed identity) into the Rear of Appellant and Family, and otherwise to Invade

*This and like references are affirmed by ARTICLE X of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

upon the Citizens of the State of Fla., on State Road No. 16, c. Kingsley, Fla., on or about the 18th Day of August, 1951, A.D. at about 5:00 o'clock P.M., seeing that "Chrysler Sales Corp." has consented to the violations of (12.b-d) [Title 18, U.S.C.- §2381.; and §2383.],

(o) It is evident, that appellant has not consented to any of the violations in this cause of action, nor does appellant consent to sell to any Corp. "Personal Injuries" (bodies and parts thereof of his Family or himself), therefore, "Mutual Insurance" sold by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." is in Violation of [Title 18, U.S.C.-§1341.], nor is that protection sold by "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc. adequate as "Insured" are led to believe, seeing that those "insurrectionists" will henceforth need and/or require (foam-rubber lined bullet-proof "policies" that completely cover their bodies, with brace to support the back of its head and neck, the latter for Powerful take-offs and protection from Invasions from the Rear), therefore those counterfeit paper "policies" are in violation of [Title 18, U.S.C.- 1341.],

(p) It is evident, that appellant PLEDGER L. BURKHALTER, JR., does not consent to being Injured or Slaughtered, by any Deadly Weapon, to enable, that "Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc." (1) To procure counsel and abet assaulters etc.; (2) To enable and encourage the sale of Deadly Weapons: (3) To destroy evidence: (4) To enable and encourage the sale of Rubber products: (5) To promote the use of Courts: (6) To promote the sale of Explosives (gasoline): (7) To promote the sale of Parts for Deadly Weapons involved in Invasions (8) To promote the sale of Alcohol to those that use Deadly Weapons: (9) To sell to members (incompetents) "Casualties and Injuries" (Human Bodies and parts there-

of): (10) To sell Personal Property owned by others than its members, without the consent or Knowledge of the owners; (and otherwise progress for Industry (Corporations),

See: COMPLAINT - (in this cause of action), "Overt Acts, 1.", for all of 12.,

13. That peculiar Interest of "Cornell University" of safeguarding Insurrectionists and Invasionists that will use "Chrysler" and "Ford" Guided Missiles, by; at an enormous expense for "research" and which is so peculiar a deductable expense; installing, foam-rubber on dash boards, flexible steering wheels and "life-belts" (but no automatic Gas-Mask or Fire-extinguisher) and of course "safety Locks" on doors, and in those tailor-made suits (Advance designs), when all that would be necessary, to safe-guard the victims (Citizens) from those Guided-Missiles, would be to affix broken bottles and spikes on those same dash boards, eliminate those "safety-belts", install a steering wheel with the shaft protruding, remove that tailor-made suit and deductions for same, remove that hood that conceals the identities of other corporations, and install just one horse power to pull that wagon without all that unnecessary research for Gasoline consumers (expense),

See: THE FLORIDA TIMES UNION, October 22, 1955, PAGE 31, RADIO-TELEVISION (Programs), WMBR-TV, Channel 4, Adv. entitled "Crash and Live", 2:00-2:30 P.M.

14. That even the competency of a cub-scout or a schoolboy-patrolman, would not be taxed to determine the cause and those responsible (GUILTY) in this cause of action,

15. That since appellant has deducted all deductable costs connected and coupled with this cause of action,

either appellant or defendants are Guilty of [Title 18, U.S.C. - §371.], which is immaterial as to appellant in as much as appellant has not consented to such deductions as have defendants, seeing that should appellant be responsible or guilty of any wrong or even "negligence" such deductions would have been illegal, and should appellant not be responsible for any wrong or even "negligence" then appellant should be awarded for the 57 various damages (listed in the Complaint in Count IV), in this cause of action, whereby the Internal Revenue Dept. could recover appellant's deductions plus interest; and also recover, those deductions for such costs plus interest which may have been deducted by defendants (appellees), and, Fine; seeing that as yet no responsibility or Guilt has been determined for either Appellant or Appellees in view of ground (12. (i)),

16. That no hearing has been had with even a majority of the 22 defendants named; of which 21 were served; present, to be interrogated, in this cause of action,

Therefore appellant Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., urges that this Court grant this Petition For Rehearing Of Judgment, in this cause of action.

May God (not appellant) have mercy on those "souls," Appellant has not sinned, in that he has heard, he has seen, and he has spoken.

Respectfully submitted,

I remain [.....]

Signed: Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

I, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., as counsel of record; in proper person; for appellant Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., do

certify, that the foregoing Petition for Rehearing of Judg ment, in the foregoing cause of action, is presented in goo faith and not for delay.

Faith — Christian

United States, Army Serial No. 44005387

Further, I, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., do solemnly swea (or affirm) that I will demean myself, as an attorney an counsellor of this court, uprightly, and according to law and that I will support the Constitution of the Unite States

Further, "I, (Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.) (do solemnl swear (or affirm))

promise to do my best,

To God and my Country,

To be Square, and to obey the law of the pack."

"Cub Scout Promise"

Witness my Hand and my Seal,

.....

Signed: Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr.,
3440 Rosetree Drive,
Jacksonville 7, Florida.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr., guardian in the home o Citizens of The United States of America, as attorney i proper person of record for Pledger L. Burkhalter, Jr. appellant herein, depose and say that on the .....day o .....19....., I served copies of the foregoin

Petition for Rehearing of Judgment to the Supreme Court of the United States on the several parties thereto, as follows:

1. On, 1. Sidney L. Crane, 2. Daniel B. Miles, 3. H. Plant Osborne, 4. Cyril C. Copp, 5. J. Henson Markham, 6. Raymond Ehrlich, and, 7. Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies, Inc., a corp., in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to J. Henson Markham, Esq. its Chief Counsel, at the offices of the Law Firm of Osborne, Copp and Markham, 1625 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville 1, Florida.

8. On, Chrysler Sales Corp., in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to its attorneys of record, as follows:

To Harry T. Gray, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

To Francis P. Conroy, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

To Sam R. Marks, Esq., Attorney for Chrysler Sales Corp.,

1321 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

9. On, Neal D. Evans, Jr., and 10. Evan T. Evans, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective counsel of record, Neal D. Evans, Jr., Esq., at the offices of Evans & Evans, 103 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

11. On, Harry J. Gottberg, & 12. Frances Gottberg, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective attorneys of record, as follows:

To, Harry J. Gottberg, attorney for Harry J. Gottberg,

To, Frances Gottberg, attorney for Frances Gottberg at their Post Office address, P. O. Box 773, Starke, Florida, in proper persons.

13. On, R. A. Green, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to R. A. Green, at same persons Post Office address, P. O. Box 671, Starke, Florida, in proper person.

14. On, Q. A. Fillingim, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to James Whitehurst, Esq., counsel of record for said Q. A. Fillingim, located at, 15, E. Jefferson St., Brooksville, Florida.

15. On, G. J. Gustafson, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to T. J. Jennings, Jr., Esq., counsel of record for said G. J. Gustafson, located at Green Cove Springs, Florida.

16. On, Florida Athletic Co., Inc. & 17. Willis Rupert Wynn, in duly addressed envelopes, with first class postage prepaid, to their respective attorney of record, Dan H. Stubbs, Esq., at the offices of Stubbs & Hardin, 407 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

18. On, O. F. Hall, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to Thomas J. Rivers, Esq., counsel of record for said O. F. Hall, at that Post Office address, P. O. Box 211 (Clay County Court House), Green Cove Springs, Florida.

19. On, J. W. Fullerton, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to Richard C. Gordie, Esq., counsel of record for said J. W. Fullerton, at Green Cove Springs, Florida?

20. and On The Grievance Committee of the Florida Bar for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, in a duly addressed envelope, with first class postage prepaid, to John S. Duss, III, Esq., counsel of record for said Grievance Committee of the Florida Bar, for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Florida, at the offices of "Stockton, Ulmer & Murchison," Esqs., 1215 Barnett National Bank Building, Jacksonville 2, Florida.

[Signed] .....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at.....

..... this.....day of....., 19.....

.....

No. 212. BURKHALTER *v.* LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, INC. ET AL. Appeal from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *Per Curiam:* The motion to affirm is granted and the judgment is affirmed. Appellant *pro se*. *H. Plant Osborne* for Copp et al.; and *Harry T. Gray* and *Sam R. Marks* for the Chrysler Sales Corporation, appellees. Reported below: 221 F. 2d 212.